

Leatherneck

OCT. 1956

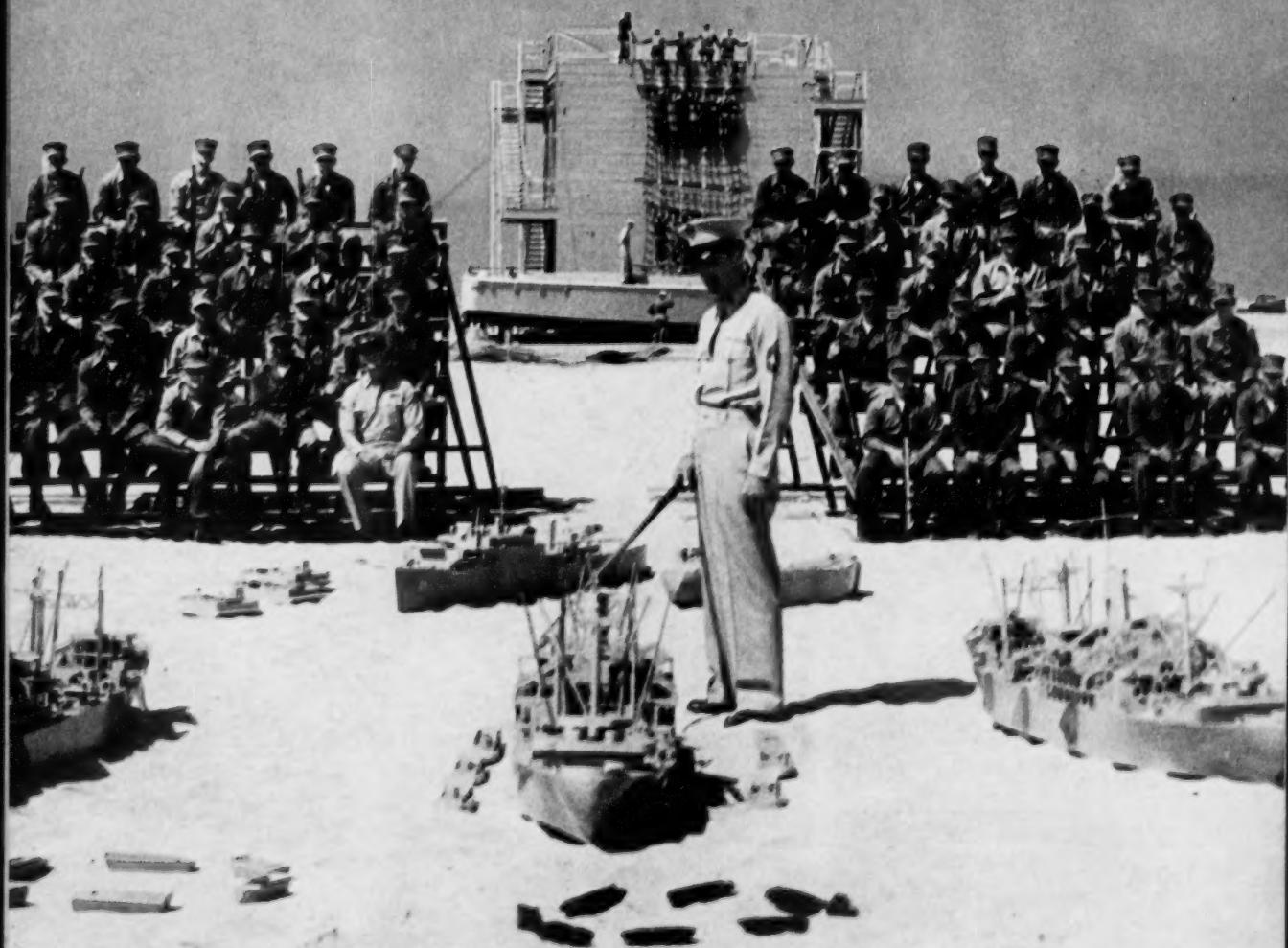
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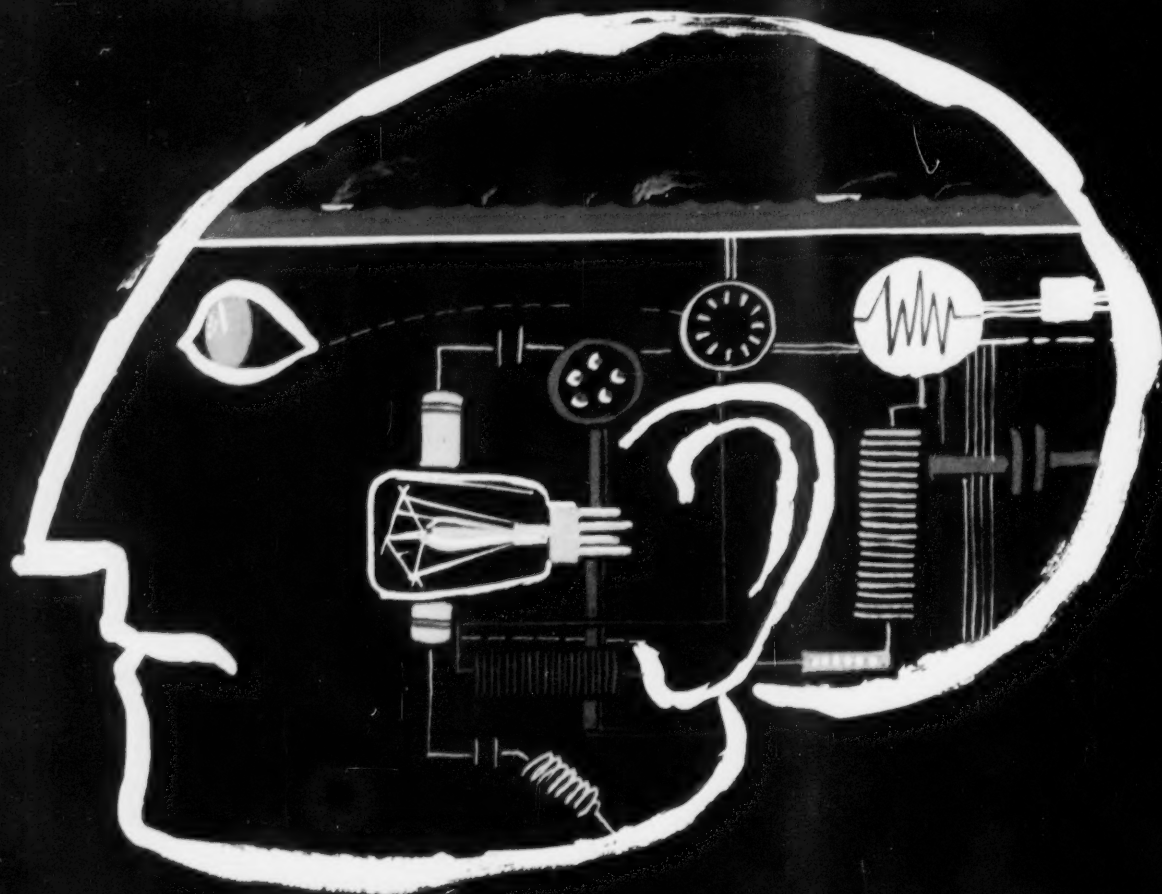
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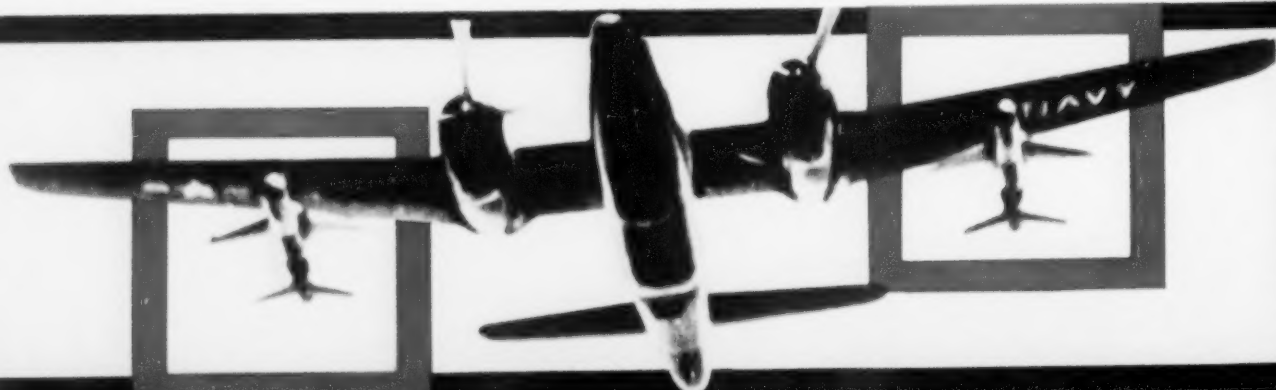


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NEXT ISSUE

Readers won't want to miss *Leatherneck's* special 100-page Anniversary issue on the 181st birthday of the Corps.

Features will reflect the tradition, pride and esprit de corps of every man who has ever dared to call himself a Marine.

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Opinions of Authors whose articles appear in *Leatherneck* do not necessarily express the attitude of the Navy Department or of Marine Corps Headquarters.

Manuscripts, art or photographs should be accompanied by addressed envelopes and return postage. The Publisher assumes no responsibility for return of unsolicited manuscripts, drawings or photographs.

Advertising Rates upon application to Advertising Representative, *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.



THIS MONTH'S COVER

Troops are thoroughly briefed on amphibious landing procedures by Master Sergeant Bob Ishler, NCO-in-charge of the Basic Amphib School at Coronado, Calif. He uses scale models of APA's, AKA's, LST's and other landing craft in detailing a ship-to-shore maneuver. Cover by MSgt. H. B. Wells, *Leatherneck* Staff Photographer.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Send your new address at least **FIVE WEEKS** before the date of the issue with which it is to take effect. Address **LEATHERNECK Magazine**, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.

Send **OLD** address with new, enclosing if possible your address label. The Post Office will not forward copies unless you forward extra postage. Duplicate copies cannot be sent.



Edited by MSgt. Donald F. Ball

PROMOTION TEST RETAKE

Dear Sir:

Is it true that if a person was a staff NCO and administratively reduced, he would not have to retake his technical test for promotion?

I was discharged from the Marine Corps on November 26, 1952, with the rank of staff sergeant. I reenlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve on January 21, 1954, and was appointed a staff sergeant. I then accepted active duty and an administrative reduction to sergeant—all on the same day. Now, will I have to retake the technical test for promotion to staff sergeant?

Sgt. Robert S. Crockett, Jr.,
MP Co., HqBn.,

Third Marine Division, FMF,
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● The Enlisted Section, Promotion Branch, HQMC, had this to say about your case:

"Sergeant Robert S. Crockett, Jr., USMC, is not required to retake promotion tests at the E-5 level unless he should be reduced below the grade of sergeant. In view of his having accepted an administrative reduction in order to integrate into the Regular Marine Corps, promotion tests at the E-5 level are waived in his case."—Ed.

COLLEGE TRY

Dear Sir:

In the Fall of 1954 I had completed one year of college and was due for the draft, so I decided to enlist. The Marine Corps was my choice of the services. The recruiting sergeant said that as I was married, I would have to go in as a Reservist, but that I could join for two years. I signed up with the Reserve in September, 1954, and on October 29, 1954, I was ordered on what I thought was a two-year tour of extended active duty.

I want to complete my college edu-

cation, so early this year I applied for entrance into Chico (Calif.) State College and was accepted. Last month I sent my letter to the CMC, requesting early release to start the Fall term. I was informed my EAD tour was for 36 months.



According to CMC ltr A01-kb of December 14, 1955, any Reservist who came on active duty after July 1, 1954, could elect only a 36-month tour of EAD. I am reasonably sure that I only signed for 24 months, but I have no supporting documents in my SRB to prove it.

What are my chances of going to college this Fall?

Cpl. James E. Williams
H&S Co., Fifth Mar.,
First Marine Division, FMF,
Camp Pendleton, Calif.

● We've already answered your question by mail because the Fall term you were interested in may have begun by the time you read this column. But, due to the general interest, we've published your letter in this issue.

Division of Reserve, HQMC, gave us this information regarding your situation:

"On December 14, 1955, the Commandant of the Marine Corps announced that, effective January 1, 1956, enlisted Reservists would be afforded the option of either a 24- or 36-month tour of EAD, regardless of their initial date of enlistment in the Marine Corps Reserve. However, this change in policy is not applicable to enlisted Reservists

who were then serving on a three-year tour of EAD. Enlisted Reservists who were ordered to EAD during the period July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1955 (both dates inclusive) for a 36-month tour of unrestricted extended active duty will not be afforded a 24-month tour.

"Records at HQMC indicate that you enlisted for three years and requested assignment to 36 months EAD. Therefore, you are not eligible for release upon completion of 24 months EAD."—Ed.

RETIREMENT COMPUTATION

Dear Sir:

Under "Corps Quiz," page eight of the June issue of *Leatherneck*, question #5, to the best of my knowledge, is incorrect. I believe that a master sergeant retiring on 21 years and six months service would receive \$167.31.

In order to receive \$175.89 as the question stated, he would have to complete the full 22 years and not 21 years and six months in order to get the benefit of the increase from \$304.20 (18 years service) to \$319.80 (22 years service).

In other words, if he completed 21 years, 11 months and 29 days, he would still be getting the base pay of \$304.20 (18 years service scale). Do you follow me?

MSgt. H. L. Wilson
1st Bn., First Mar.,
First Marine Division, FMF,
Camp Pendleton, Calif.

* * *

Dear Sir:

Unless I am mistaken, the retirement check of a master sergeant with 21 years and six months active service would be \$167.31, not \$175.89 as you claim.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5)

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Behind the Lines . . .



MSgt. Paul Hartle, Art Director

AUGUST 27—The October book is just about wrapped up—except for the practical details of production and actual printing. Beyond our windows, the sun is bright over Arlington Cemetery, the Navy Annex and the Pentagon Lagoon. Ronny Lyons, assistant managing editor, has that wistful, seafaring look and I know he's thinking about his lonesome boat gently lulled in its slip. I catch myself, pleasantly meditating on the daily double at Hagerstown.

But, for the moment, boats and horses must go the way of all mid-summer daydreams, for indeed, we are both very busy people. The deadline for our November anniversary issue is boldly marked on our calendar, and it's only a couple of fast weeks away.

There'll be reams of copy and artwork coming in—and our time will be squeezed getting the material into shape to fill the 100-page book we're planning for our readers.

On the west coast, Staff Writer Technical Sergeant Robert Suhosky and Staff Photographer Master Sergeant H. B. Wells are at work on a training story. On Okinawa, The Old Gunny is busy writing sage words of advice for Marines on their 181st Anniversary.

Lynn Montross, Marine Corps historian, is finishing up a colorful account of the Marines' role in the battle for "Hell's Half Acre," a strip of real estate coveted by the British on November 10, 1777.

Master Sergeant Woody Jones and photographer Technical Sergeant Joe Mulvihill are covering the National Rifle and Pistol Matches at Camp

Perry, Ohio, and Technical Sergeant Paul Curtis and photographer Staff Sergeant Woody Neel will be at Fort Mifflin to do an article on this historic old Post of the Corps.

Fred Stolley, a frequent contributor, has promised a fiction piece. Master Sergeant Robert Tallent's typewriter won't cool off until he finishes his article on Headquarters, Marine Corps—Land Where Endorsements End.

From a studio in Florence, S.C., we're expecting a full-page Gizmo & 8-Ball spread from Fred Rhoads, former *Leatherneck* cartoonist of WWII days.

And, just to keep the record straight for Aviation personnel who served in the Korean fracas, we're featuring a Chronology of Marine Corps Aviation in Korea. Dates, missions, outfits and individuals involved are included in the listing.

Back in the art department, Master Sergeant Paul Hartle, art director, is struggling to get the whole world on two pages of *Leatherneck* so that we can spot the location of posts and stations where Marines are pulling duty. The map will be a full-color tear-out for handy reference.

Now that I've written this, and I realize that everyone else is much too busy to notice what Lyons and I are doing, I think we'll just quietly wander down to the lagoon and cast off. . . .

Paul H. Simon
MANAGING EDITOR

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 3]

The formula for this computation is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the current pay period multiplied by the number of years of active service. The master sergeant's position of active duty you cited in the quiz would be in the pay period for over 18 years, which is \$304.20. Two and one-half times this figure produces a \$7.605 factor which, multiplied by 22 years active duty credit, nets him \$167.31.

To qualify for the \$175.89, he must have completed over 22 years active service for pay purposes. This produces a formula factor of \$7.995, which, multiplied by 22 years, nets the figure of \$175.89.

Your quiz infers that six months active duty (plus one day) qualifies a person for pay credit as well as credit for a full year of active duty for retirement purposes. I believe that pay credit and retirement credit in terms of full years are two different considerations. My understanding of pay credit for pay periods is that you must actually serve over the required time in order to qualify.

MSgt. Jack H. Martin
1stInfTrngRegt.,

MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

● The six months a Marine has not only gives him a year for longevity purposes ($2\frac{1}{2}\%$) on his retirement or transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve but jumps him to the next base pay period when applicable, as in the case of 21 years and six months or 25 years and six months. Therefore, the answer to the "Corps Quiz" question is correct. A recent Comptroller General's decision, issued on May 4, 1956, clarified once and for all the rather nebulous thinking around this particular question. Because of the intense interest in this subject, evidenced by the many letters received, we are printing the pertinent parts of the Comptroller's decision in the "Bulletin Board" column of this issue.—Ed.

DESIRES DIAMOND OR STAR

Dear Sir:

I became interested in applying for the designation of Sergeant Major/First Sergeant when the present program was announced. At that time I was an H&S Company First Sergeant in the Second Marine Division. Although I've never had any other assignment than First Sergeant or Sergeant Major since I first made Platoon Sergeant 11 years ago, I was not eligible to apply under

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)



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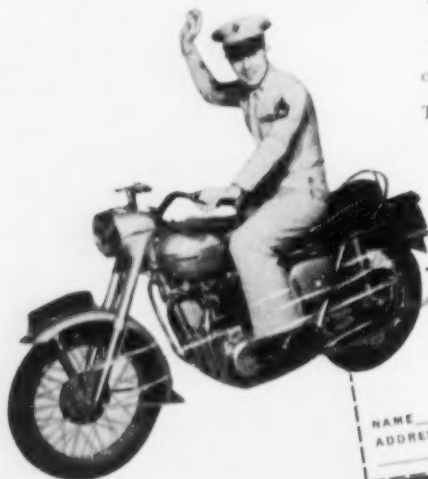
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NAME
ADDRESS

PHONE



Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.

To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.

James Pearce, Station "H" Central Islip, Long Island, N. Y., would like to hear from MSgt. Miles G. ORTON, who served at MCRD, San Diego, in 1944.

R. L. Snook, 910 Laurelwood Drive, San Bernardino, Calif., would like to hear from Alvin G. WALKER, whose last known address was MB, Quantico, Va.

Former Sgt. Willard Isbell, 2020 North 14th Street, McAlester, Okla., would like to hear from Ralph RANDALL, Bill GATEWOOD, Larry SCHOTS or anyone who served with him in the Third Marine Division.

Lawrence A. Swindell, 405 Beechfield Avenue, Baltimore, Md., would like to hear from Lieutenant Harold M. WASHINGTON, who served at the Marine Corps Recruiting Station in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver S. Thomas, of Red House, W. Va., and Mrs. Drema L. Thomas, Route #1, Box 291, St. Albans, W. Va., would like to hear from former Marine Ralph C. WRIGHT, or anyone knowing his present address.

Miss Barbara A. Thomas, Box 660, Bismarck, N. D., would like to hear from SSgt. Gerald ERCK, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Former Marine Leo J. Richardson, 2305 Oregon Avenue, Klamath Falls, Ore., would like to hear from "J" "D" HOLDER, or anyone knowing his present address.

John R. Taylor, Jr., 3075 Dix Highway, Lincoln Park, Mich., would like to hear from MSgt. Warren OWEN.

Mrs. Ouida Bevels, Rte. 3, Waxahachie, Texas, would like to hear from friends of her son, Roy Lee Bevels, who was killed recently in an automobile accident.

SSgt. John H. Schrom, P. O. Box 144, Grangeville, Idaho, would like to hear from TSgt. Raymond P. DUDAK, who served with him in Korea in 1951.

Miss Helen Gacchione, 336 Silver Spring Street, Providence, R. I., would like to hear from Sgt. Olon O. REEDER.

Sgt. Franklin E. Williams, Marine Corps Recruiting Station, Boston, Mass., would like to hear from Sgt. Frank J. MOORE, who attended Recruiters' School in May, 1956.

Sgt. Valdemar Vasquez, "D" Co., 2nd Bn., Third Marine Division, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif., would like to hear from Pfc Georgia GRIFFINS.

Roy J. Jones, 1511 Linda Lee Drive, San Angelo, Tex., would like to hear from TSgt. Robert E. SCHUELL.

R. E. Harmon, VMF(AW)513, MAG-11, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif., would like to hear from Leonard L. LITTLE or anyone knowing his address.

Ford R. Mack, New River Trailer Park, Route #2, Jacksonville, N. C., would like to hear from John SANFORD and Sam Gordon ISLER.

Miss "Cookie" Elsass, 769 West Martin Street, East Palestine, Ohio, would like to hear from Bob KELLY.

Mrs. Billy Ray Wright, P.O. Box #425, Leonard, Tex., would like to hear from Horace C. GORDON, Jr., who served with the First Marine Division and at Jacksonville, Fla., in 1945.

Former Marine Karl Hull, 103 9th Street, Prattville, Ala., would like to hear from SSgt. T. A. PHILLIPS, who served with him at AirFMFLant, NB, Norfolk, Va.

William J. Callahan Jr., 133-27 Sanford Avenue, Flushing 55, N. Y., would like to hear from former Marine Anthony J. DI BENEDITTO, who served with him in China following World War II.

Pfc Daniel H. Ivey Jr., MACS-3, MWHG, FMAW, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif., would like to locate Pvt. Donald STECKLER, whose last known address was MCRD, San Diego.

END



Leatherneck Magazine



WILL YOU GO FROM HERE TO A Lifelong Civilian Career?

Are you going out the Main Gate for the last time? The choice is up to you! If you *have* decided against a career in the Corps—with all the advantages it offers—be sure the job you take is not another "one-cruise." That job *can* be a lasting career where the only limits are your own ambition and ability!

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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 5]

this program because I lacked a combat or combat-support MOS. I had and still have an 0141 MOS.

I went to our battalion Personnel Officer, requesting that I be assigned to a letter Company so that I could receive the necessary training to qualify

me for an additional MOS in OF 03. He told me it was out of the question and suggested that I take the Officer's Basic Extension Course. He said that, upon completion of the course, I could be assigned an additional MOS in OF 03 in accordance with MCM 6104.2b and then could apply.

tion of the Basic Course did not qualify me for an additional MOS under MCM 6104.2b. This decision was confirmed at my present post when I arrived from overseas.

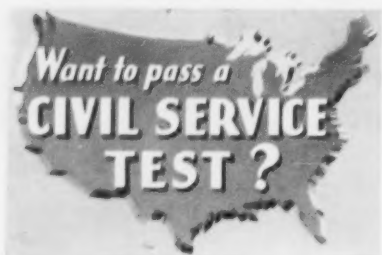
Could you answer this, then, for me? Will the Marine Corps consider personnel in my position qualified for an additional MOS of 0369 upon completion of the Officer's Basic Extension Course?

MSgt. James E. Best
Marine Corps Recruit Depot
San Diego, Calif.

● Classification Unit, HQMC, has this to say:

"Successful completion of the Officer's Basic Extension Course by itself is not qualifying for the assignment of an MOS of 0369. While the completion of educational courses provides background in the requirement of an MOS and is a consideration in the classification of a Marine, the primary requirement is demonstrated ability in the MOS by actual performance of the duties."

It would seem that your next step would be a request for a retraining assignment in OF 03.—Ed.



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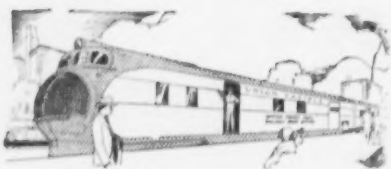
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It seemed like the long way around, however, I applied for the course and completed it while serving as a First Sergeant in the Third Marine Division. My request for an additional MOS was disapproved on the basis that comple-



Leatherneck Magazine

THE JUNIOR BREED

Dear Sir:

In North Aurora we have started a Marine Club. It is in the upstairs of our house. Here are the Marines, left to right, front row: David Croyl, Pfc; Cheryl Croyl, Secretary; back row, Jerry Cooper, 1st Lt.; Larry Hagerman, 2nd Lt.; Glen Cooper, Private.



My Dad served with the First Marine Division in World War II and I have been interested in Marines ever since. We get the *Leatherneck* every month. I read it from cover to cover. I am nine years old.

Pfc David Croyl
Box 84

North Aurora, Ill.

● We were pleased to hear about your new club, "Pfc" Croyl.—Ed.

Dear Sir:

Regarding the boys in the June issue who are starting a Marine Club, I have this to say. We started the Junior Marines out here a darn sight sooner than they did back there in Walston.

Our officers are: Col. Malcom Smith; Lt. Col. Tim Barker; Lt. Col. Greg Barker; Major Danny Gotch; Capt. Peter Ford.

Pfc Gordon Moore
918 N. Beverly Dr.,

Beverly Hills, Calif.

● We're happy to see that your club is so well staffed, "Pfc" Moore.—Ed.

Dear Sir:

In the May issue under the "We—The Marines" column, there was a story entitled "Bubble Gum Marines." In the June issue in the "Sound Off" column was a letter from a Junior Marine Club. Why, if there are so many clubs like this, couldn't they be organized into a national outfit, etc.

**WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT
CHEWING GUM**

**Long Hikes Seem Shorter when you
chew refreshing WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT GUM**

That smooth, tasty chewing helps to keep you feeling right — makes the time pass faster. And that fresh, lively Wrigley's Spearmint flavor cools your mouth, helps keep your throat moist. Keep a pack in your pocket all the time. Wrigley's Spearmint Gum is mighty nice to have along.

Get Some At Your P.X.

When I lived in Oakland, Calif., I belonged to a group known as the Hayward Junior Marines. We had a drill team and met once a week to practice.

During the Summer we went to bivouac and learned quite a few interesting things.

Manuel Funtall
94 E. 15th St.,

Harvey, Ill.

● You've got a good idea. We've had many other letters from similar Junior Marine Clubs and this indicates that there is considerable nation-wide interest.—Ed.

MEDALS & SHORTS

Dear Sir:

Is the United Nations Medal considered a foreign medal?

In what order should I wear the following ribbons: UN, Korean Service, Korean PUC, Merchant Marine theatres?

Are Bermuda shorts authorized to be worn at any post or station?


SSgt. Norman E. Tatum
13 Coral Bell Ct.,


Havelock, N.C.

● Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, states that the United Nations Service Medal is not considered a foreign award inasmuch as the United States is a member of the United Nations Assembly. The medal ranks next after all American campaign medals and before foreign awards.

The ribbons you mentioned should be worn in the following order: Korean Service Medal, United Nations Service Medal.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 12)


MORE MARINE OFFICERS
WEAR INSIGNIA
BEARING THE
H-H TRADEMARK
 than all others combined.
 There must be good reasons for
 this overwhelming preference.
HILBORN - HAMBURGER, INC.
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At a
glance



**ZODIAC
CALENDAR
TELLS...**

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- Day
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- Month
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TIME is precious. Here's the ideal watch for active men. Combines all the features of a fine timepiece with those of a calendar as well as phases of the moon.

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Corps

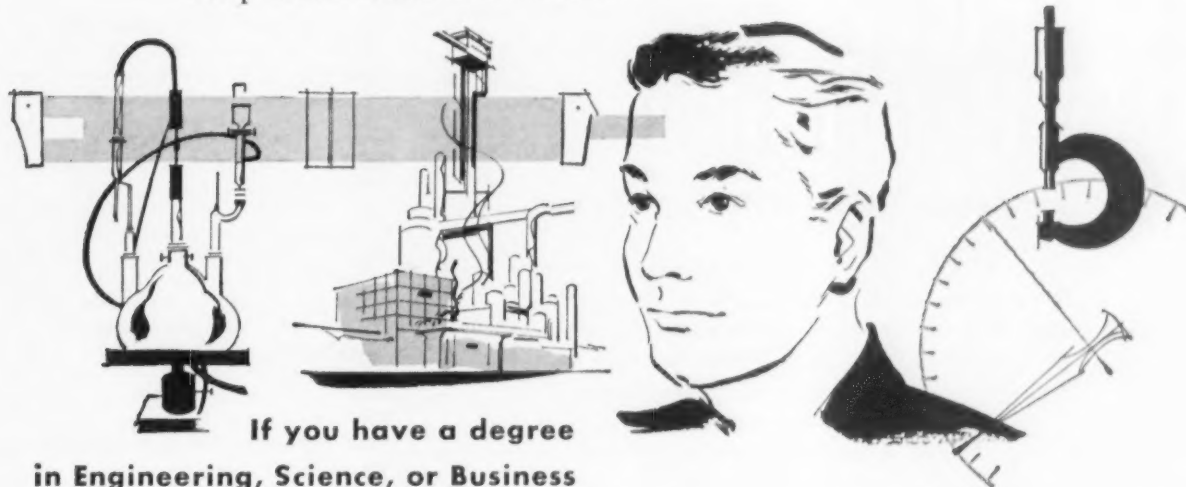
Quiso

1. To qualify as an Expert Rifleman, a Marine must fire _____ on the "A" Course.
 - (a) 219
 - (b) 220
 - (c) 225
2. Morphine should not be given a wounded man when he _____.
 - (a) has a stomach wound
 - (b) has a chest wound
 - (c) breathes less than 12 times a minute
3. Marines use the _____ compass.
 - (a) Lensatic
 - (b) Magnetic
 - (c) Corrected
4. When fighting in towns, the best way to reconnoiter around a corner is to _____.
 - (a) take quick peeks
 - (b) get on the roof
 - (c) peek a round from prone position
5. When firing the 60-mm. mortar, it's a good idea to snub out the tube after every _____.
 - (a) 5 rounds
 - (b) 10 rounds
 - (c) 15 rounds
6. When large medals are worn, the Presidential Unit Citation is _____.
 - (a) worn on the left breast
 - (b) worn on the right breast
 - (c) omitted
7. In combat, a red, triangular marking means _____.
 - (a) mine field boundary
 - (b) MP control point
 - (c) Main Supply Route
8. The First Marine Division has been awarded _____ PUCs since it was formed.
 - (a) 2
 - (b) 3
 - (c) 5
9. To "mousehole," or blow an opening in the wall of a house, a _____ is used.
 - (a) grenade
 - (b) bangalore torpedo
 - (c) pole charge
10. The minimum number of members of a General Court-martial is _____.
 - (a) 3
 - (b) 5
 - (c) 7



See answers on page 78. Score 10 points for each correct answer; 10 to 30 Fair; 40 to 60 Good; 70 to 80 Excellent; 90 to 100 Outstanding.

Keep active—serve in the Reserve



If you have a degree

in Engineering, Science, or Business

PROCTER & GAMBLE OFFERS YOU A CAREER OPPORTUNITY

Chances are that a young man with these qualifications will want to take advantage of the many specialized opportunities offered by a career in the Marine Corps. If you have decided to stay in, Congratulations! If, however, you plan to return to civilian life, you may be interested in a career at P & G where there is real opportunity for men who are not afraid of responsibility, hard work, and the challenge that comes with rapid advancement.

If you have been out of college not more than ten years, have a Bachelor's or Master's Degree in Engineering, Science, or Business, a good college record with demonstrated leadership ability, and a real interest in a manufacturing or engineering career, you may be one of the men for whom Procter & Gamble is looking.

Procter & Gamble, a leading manufacturer of synthetic detergents, soaps, shortening, and other products requiring chemical processing, has a number of openings in its manufacturing and engineering divisions for recent college graduates who will return to civilian life this year.

These are good positions with a good future. Procter & Gamble has been regularly named by the American Institute of Management as one of the 12 best managed organizations in the United States. Procter & Gamble has grown steadily since its founding. During the past 10 years gross sales have increased from \$336 million to over a billion dollars. Its long-term expansion program means that many of today's trainees will become tomorrow's executives. Promotions in Procter & Gamble are *always* made from within and are as rapid as abil-

ity warrants. The size of each operating group is such that each individual's progress is closely observed and merit, imagination, and efficiency are rewarded.

Here are the kinds of positions open to you

Process Development
Products Research
Equipment Design and Development
Production Supervision
Industrial Engineering

P & G LOCATIONS MANUFACTURING

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Sacramento, Calif.
Dallas, Texas
Amarillo, Texas
Kansas City, Kansas
St. Louis, Missouri
Milan, Tennessee
Chicago, Illinois
Cincinnati, Ohio
Quincy, Mass.
Staten Island, New York
Baltimore, Maryland
Portsmouth, Va.
Macon, Ga.

Overseas

England	Canada
France	Cuba
Venezuela	Mexico
Philippine Islands	Indonesia

ENGINEERING

Development, Engineering and Industrial Engineering Headquarters both U.S. and Overseas are located in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Important Features

Responsibility assigned early, with 4-6 months individual training.

Profit Sharing, Group Insurance, and other employee plans offer unusual advantages.

Our products are necessities in millions of homes.

Men employed for Overseas Production Supervision receive from 2-3 years U.S. training and experience before being transferred Overseas. No foreign language requirement. Families accompany married personnel.

Members of the Overseas headquarters group live in Cincinnati but make periodic trips to Overseas locations.

Procter & Gamble also has opportunities both domestic and overseas for college graduates in Sales Management, Advertising, Buying and Traffic, and the Comptroller's Division.

Submit your qualifications in a letter to Mr. W. L. Franz, Supervisor of Employment, Procter & Gamble, Dept. L5, Gwynne Building, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

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Our Official Ring

"TO MARK THE FIGHTING MARINE!"

At last! A Marine ring of quality and design striking enough to quickly identify the United States Marine in uniform or civilian dress. This is no ordinary ring merely bearing the insignia of the Marine Corps. This beautiful signet has been adopted "officially" by the Marine Corps League as the mark of the fighting Marine. The quality and distinctive character make it a lifetime souvenir of which any Marine can be proud.



A finely tooled gold Marine Corps emblem mounted on a red ruby stone, flanked by detailed modeling of historic Tun Tavern and Iwo Jima flag raising.

Designed by the Marines

A board of officers selected this ring design from hundreds of drawings and design ideas submitted by Marines as most fitting to represent the historical tradition and esprit de corps of the professional fighting man—"The United States Marine."



SOLD ONLY THROUGH THE MARINE CORPS EXCHANGES AND THE MARINE CORPS LEAGUE—Only men who have earned the title of United States Marine may wear this ring. Its sale is rigidly controlled to prevent anyone undeserving of this title from purchasing and wearing our Official Ring.

MONEY BACK

Guarantee!

Order your ring by mail—Fill in this coupon and send it to us at once. If you are not more than satisfied with your ring, we will return your money promptly—No questions asked!!



RING SIZE. If not known, cut a narrow strip of paper and clip where the ends meet snugly around your finger. Just attach to order.

MARINE CORPS LEAGUE
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
OLD STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
BATON ROUGE, LA.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

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Your Size _____

Mar Size _____

Prices include mailing charges and Federal Tax No C.O.D.

- ☐ \$25.00 for 10 K Gold Men's Ring
☐ \$13.00 for Sterling Men's Ring
☐ \$17.00 for 10 K Gold Marine "Sweet heart" Ring

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 9]

Medal, Merchant Marine ribbons and the Korean Presidential Unit Citation ribbon.

We know of no post or station where Bermuda shorts are specifically authorized for liberty. Then, again, we know of nowhere where they're specifically prohibited. It all falls back upon MCM 49003, which states the following:

"Personnel may wear civilian clothing when in an off-duty status, but the wearing of civilian clothing on posts and stations and in foreign countries shall be as prescribed by the commanding officer . . ."—Ed.

TOWARDS RETIREMENT

Dear Sir:

CWO Welter's letter concerning retirement computation on page 14 of the July issue of *Leatherneck* prompts me to write you about a question I feel many enlisted Marines would like answered.

Quite a few enlisted Marines have Reserve service but their pay on transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve and Disability Retirement is computed on years of "active duty" and not on the "number of years creditable for basic pay."

Is there any legislation pending that will base all retirement and retainer pay computations on "number of years creditable for basic pay?"

MSgt. T. J. Johnson
H&HS-27, MWSG-27

Second Marine Air Wing, FMF,
MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C.

● Two bills to permit the computation of retirement and retainer pay on the basis of "number of years creditable for basic pay" were introduced in the House and Senate, respectively, during the last session of Congress. However, these bills were not brought to a vote.

Senator Langer, of North Dakota, introduced S.3930 which was summarized as "A Bill to authorize certain enlisted personnel retired with less than thirty years service to credit for retirement pay purposes all service credited for longevity pay purposes."

In the House of Representatives, Congressman Wilson, of California, introduced H.R. 11925 which was "A Bill to provide that in determining the amount of retired pay, retirement pay, or retainer pay payable to any enlisted man, all service shall be counted which would have been counted for the same purposes if he were a commissioned officer."—Ed.

NEVADA REUNION

Would you please publish notification of the third annual reunion of former crew members of the *USS Nevada*, which will be held at the Lafayette Hotel, Long Beach, Calif., on Saturday, November 3, 1956.

Persons desiring further information are requested to contact me at the following address:

I want to thank you for the wonderful article you gave us last year on our second reunion. We had over 400 in attendance, of which a good number were Marines.

William E. Larsen
8011 San Dimas Circle
Buena Park, Calif.

● We're glad to be of assistance.—Ed.

FIRST IN MCS EXTENSION COURSE

Dear Sir:

The May issue of *Leatherneck* carried a story of Staff Sergeant Erickson's completion of the Junior Extension Course. The June issue also referred to this. The article stated that SSgt. Erickson was the first enlisted Marine to complete the Junior Extension Course. This statement is in error.

I have completed the Officers Basic, the Junior and the Senior Extension Courses. My Service Record Book will verify this. This fact should also be in the records of the Extension School.

I am now enrolled in the Basic Extension Course, taking those courses which have changed since I last completed it.

MSgt. Harry "B" Gamble
JUSMAG, Box "B", APO 74,
San Francisco, Calif.

● The Director of the Extension School, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., sent us the following information:

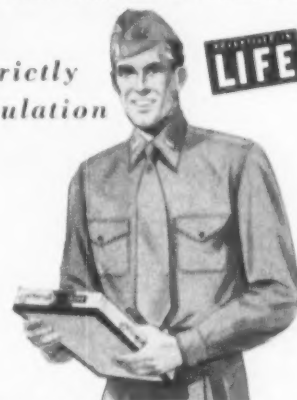
"The Extension School has received several queries on this matter since these articles were published. Only current records were used in preparing these releases, so reference should have been made to the fact that SSgt. Erickson was the first enlisted man to complete the revised course made available to the field in July, 1955. MSgt. Gamble and several other enlisted Marines have successfully completed the material prescribed under previous syllabi for the Officers Basic, Junior and Senior Course. Since release of these articles, SSgt. Erickson has received a diploma for completion of the Officers Senior Extension Course (Revised 1955)."

TURN PAGE

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CREIGHTON . . . the standard recognized by Marines around the world for finest quality Regulation Uniform Shirts and Trousers.

Available through your
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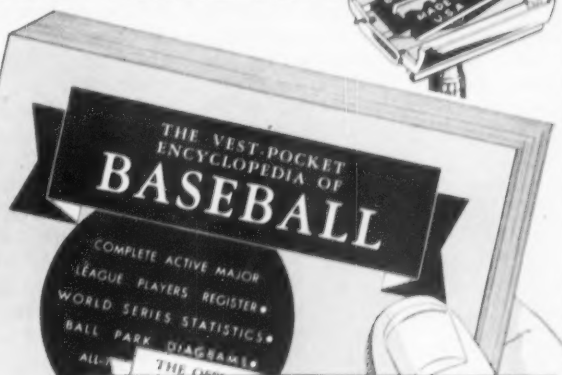
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ever known for speed, comfort and good looks! One piece for convenience—change blades, rinse clean, presto. You get the Gillette Super-Speed Razor, Gillette Blue Blade Dispenser and travel case with FREE Baseball Encyclopedia attached.



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● Handy, indexed . . . the facts you need to get the most out of baseball. ♦ Major league roster . . . all players active through 1955 with their nicknames, birthdates, life-time records, how they bat and throw ♦ Current managers with their playing records ♦ Scores, highlights, team play summary, all-time roster and records of World

Series games. ♦ Big league park diagrams. Seating plans, playing areas, height of fences. ♦ Managerial leaders, pennants won, players with 3,000 or more hits, pitchers winning 300 games or more, best lifetime batter ♦ Leaders in runs, hits, doubles, triples, home runs ♦ All-Star Game results and many other important facts that fans want.

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The Old Gunny Says ...

"MEN, today I wanta talk to you some more about the character and duties of NCOs in this lash-up. Now, there's been a lotta stuff written in recent years about the prestige and pay and privileges of the non-commissioned officers of the Armed Forces. Recently we've had a lotta publicity about the techniques of NCO leadership; however, I don't think there's been enough talk about duty, honor and the responsibilities us NCOs have gotta accept if we are to earn the prestige and privileges we want.

"So, for a few minutes, let's think about one of the important characteristics expected of a good NCO; let's talk about *integrity*. Now, integrity is a quality all men in positions of responsibility or authority gotta have. A man with integrity is completely trustworthy. When he's given a job to do he can be trusted by his seniors to make every effort to do the job quickly and to the best of his ability. He's a man who can be trusted to check the details which are NCOs' responsibilities. He can be trusted to make accurate and complete reports. He's worthy of the trust of his officers that he will do his job.



"Another aspect of integrity is honesty. No man can be depended upon who is not completely honest with himself and the men in his outfit. Good NCOs do not have to be "yes" men. By that I mean that when they are asked for their advice or recommendations, as they often should be, they should be ready to give their straightforward, honest views and recommendations. Then, when a decision is made and an order issued, they must carry it out to the letter. It's the duty of NCOs to do so.

"Duty is another part of this integrity characteristic. We all gotta develop a sense of duty. It comes from training, discipline and pride. A man learns what his duties are by study and experience. Many of our duties are set down in regulations and orders. Often a man knows which way his duty lies because he has firm beliefs. He's the guy who knows the difference between right and wrong. Sometimes this ain't so easy to see clearly. But that's when we see who's men and who are still boys. A man who knows his duties won't stray far. He's a man with an important element of integrity.

"Another thing that contributes to a man's integrity is his sense of honor. Now this is not an easy one to explain—but I just wanta say a man is honorable when he can do a job or face up to a tough situation and when it's all over he can look his buddies in the eye, he can face the folks back home and say he did the best he could and is not ashamed of himself. He's the man who knows he didn't let his buddies down and performed his job so's the Corps could be proud of him.

"These things are all part of a man's integrity—or we might just say integrity is what a man's got when he can live with himself and with other men and can always be depended on.

"OK, fall in for chow."

END

SOUND OFF (cont.)

AUTUMN LEAVES

Dear Sir:

Please clarify a question I have regarding excess leave. BUPERS Manual, Navy Regulations, provides that:

"Excess leave is . . . leave granted in addition to the amount of *earned* leave available and the amount of *advance* leave that may be granted." (Art. C-6103.5)

"*Earned* leave is . . . the amount of leave standing to an individual's credit at any given date." (Art. C-6103.3)

"*Advance* leave is . . . the amount of leave that will normally be earned by an individual during the remaining period of obligated active duty." (Art. C-6103.4) Normally 30 days. See Art. C-6203.

Marine Corps Manual, Vol. 1, provides that:

"Excess leave is leave taken in excess of the accrued leave plus 30 days advance leave." (Para. 14058)

"*Accrued* leave is . . . unused leave standing to an individual's credit as of the beginning of the accounting period . . ." (Para. 14051).

"*Advance* leave is . . . leave granted in advance of *accrual*." (Para. 14055)

Under the aforementioned regulations, a sailor and a Marine having enlisted on July 1, 1954, and each having taken 30 days leave during the period July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1955, and each again going on 45 days leave on January 1, 1956, the sailor would not be checked for excess leave while the Marine would be checked 15 days.

It appears to me from the layman's viewpoint that, after having read the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, as amended, (37 USC 31a) that the term "accrued leave" in the law and the term "earned leave" in our regulations are synonymous. Accordingly, I'd like to know if Navy or Marine Corps Regulations are correct, or if they are both correct in that they fall within that portion of the law which provides: "In accordance with regulations to be issued by the several Secretaries."

1st Lt. Donald R. Baum
Disbursing Officer,
Staging Regt.

MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

● Legal Branch, HQMC, gave us the following information regarding the question of excess leave:

"It is the view of the Chief of Staff, AO-1, and the Detail Branch, that the leave regulations for the Navy and for the Marine Corps do not coincide on the item in question. The regulations for leave contained in chapter 14 of the Marine Corps Manual have been established by the Commandant of the Marine Corps and approved by the Sec-

retary of the Navy as appropriate for the Marine Corps. The BuPers Manual for leave also has the approval of the Secretary of the Navy as appropriate for Navy personnel.

"The basic law requires that the implementing regulations be as uniform as practicable between the various services. The respective leave regulations for the Navy and for the Marine Corps, although apparently inconsistent, are considered appropriate for the service for which they have been established by regulations."—Ed.

TOUCHE

Dear Sir:

In the July issue of *Leatherneck*, on page 36, Lieutenant Colonel R. Vann is briefing Staff Sergeant J. Woolum who, I believe, is wearing a fair leather belt.

I thought they were replaced with the present cloth belts. Could you clarify this for me?

Keith Newark
72 Lake Dr.,

Palm Beach Shores, Fla.

● If you look closely, you will also see that SSgt. Woolum is wearing a sword which "may be prescribed for drill with troops, parades, reviews and ceremonies." (MCM 49076)

MCM 49052.d. "The belt, leather, service, may be drawn from organization stocks for wear by officers and enlisted men to suspend the sword. . . ."
—Ed.

INDEBTEDNESS PROCEDURE

Dear Sir:

Will you settle a small argument? I maintain that a Personnel Action Form NAVMC 10274-PD is ideal to transmit complete action on letters of indebtedness as required by MCM 15201 rather than having to prepare an individual letter. Am I wrong or right?

TSgt. D. K. Holder
H&SCo., 4thMar(Reinf),
Third Marine Division, FMF,
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

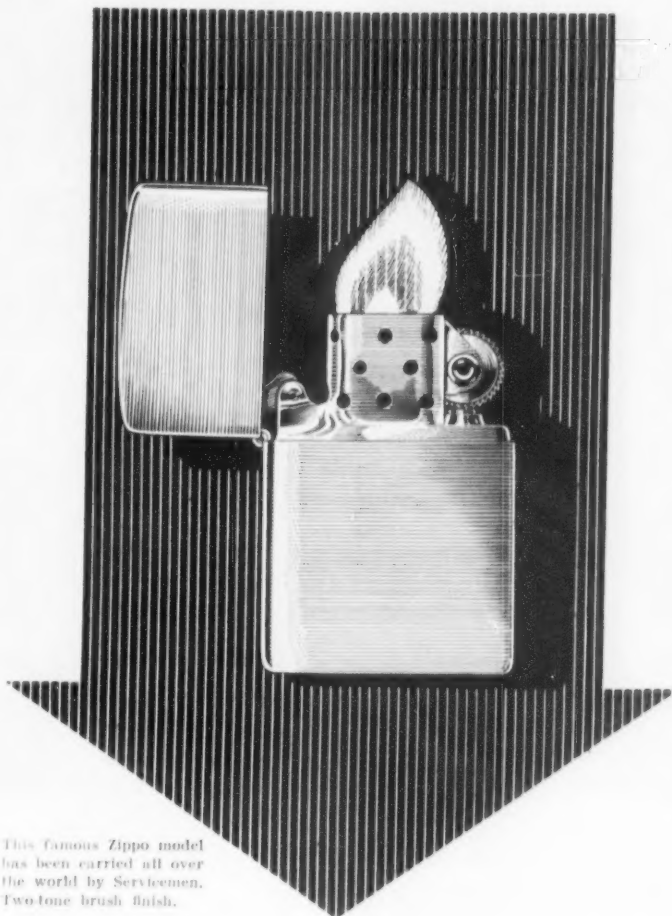
● Records Branch, Personnel Department, HQMC, says you're right.

"The use of the Personnel Action Form (NAVMC 10274-PD) as a letter of transmittal for completed action of letters of indebtedness is entirely appropriate. As pointed out in MCO 5210.2, the directive which announced its adoption, the Personnel Action Form is intended for use in any of the multitude of routine personnel actions, when no other form is required, or other type correspondence is required or would be more suitable.

"In the instance suggested, the form would be used to report a completed

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 76)

Here's why—



This famous Zippo model has been carried all over the world by Servicemen. Two-tone brush finish.

There's nothing like a Zippo!

Zippo always lights anywhere! It won't fizzle out in wind and rain when you need a smoke!

Zippo won't jam! It has a patented exclusive feature to prevent it! It's the one lighter that always works!

Zippo has a real guarantee—if anything ever goes wrong, we fix it free! You can keep the Zippo you buy now for a lifetime!

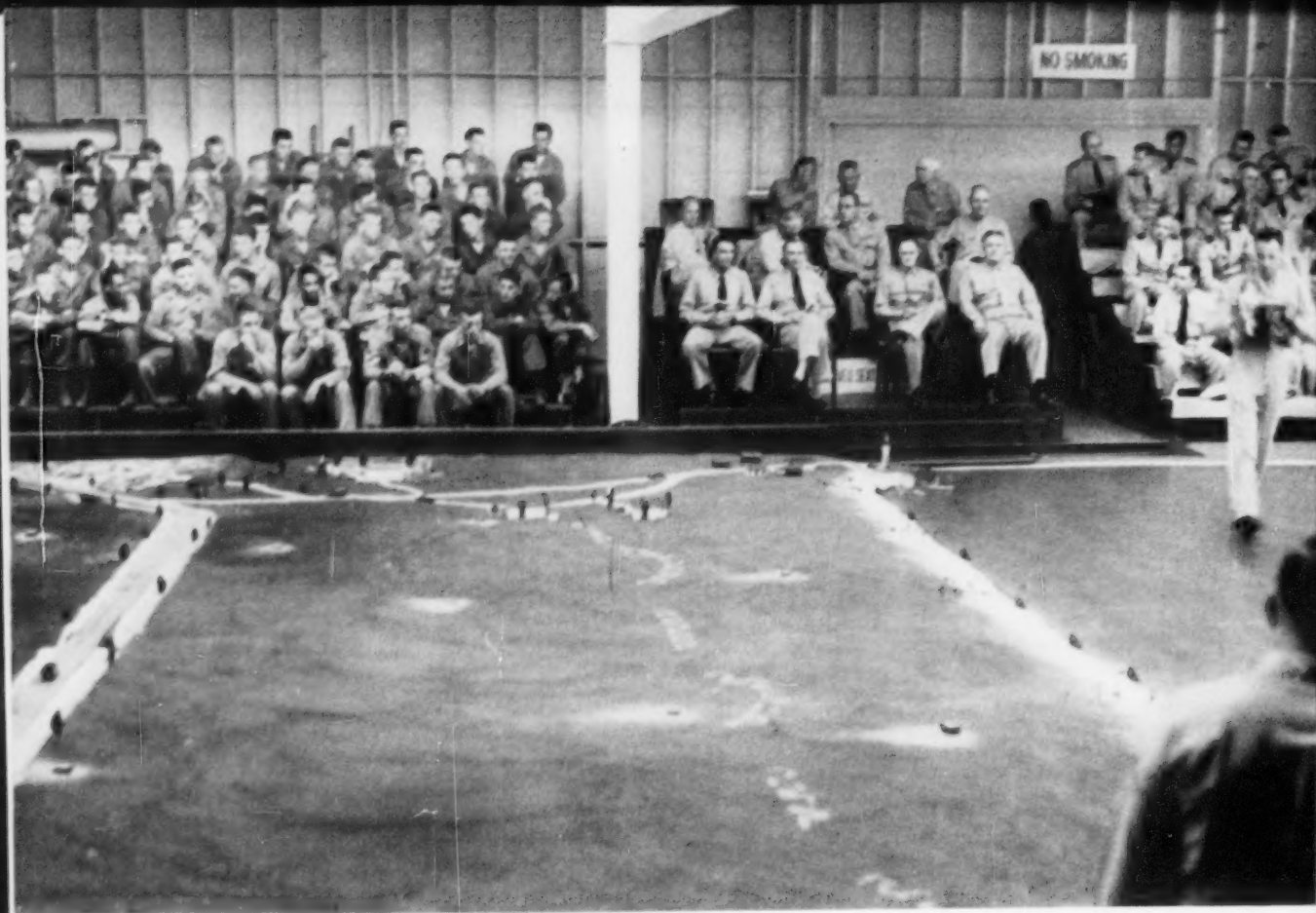
Any wonder Zippo is a Service tradition?
Get yours today!

ZIPPO

Zippo Manufacturing Company, Bradford, Pa.
In Canada: Zippo Manufacturing Co., Canada Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont.



These Zippos make fine gifts for Dad, or the girl back home. Left to right: real morocco leather, high-polish chrome plate, engine-turned chrome plate.

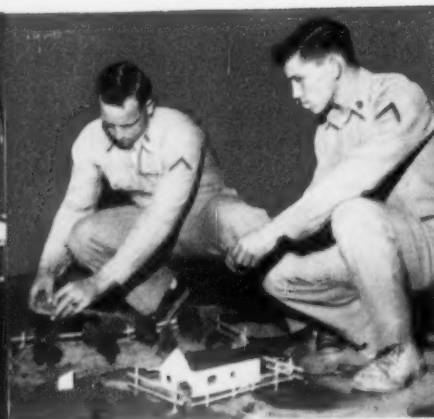


POST OF THE CORPS

CORONADO



Simulated A-bombs were exploded by TSgt. Z. Guidry during training



Pfc. Jim Davis and Ray Fiste set charges for sand table demonstration

by TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky
Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by MSgt. H. B. Wells
Leatherneck Staff Photographer
and
SSgt. Elmer A. Mischock

EVERY other Monday morning, Technical Sergeant Zenas P. Guidry ducks into a tiny room packed with electrical switches, closes the small door behind him and detonates an atomic bomb. With a blinding flash the "shot" explodes inland from Green Beach, sending aloft the awesome mushroom cloud which has become a trademark of the atomic age. While the bomb theoretically neutralizes an unfriendly troop build-up being whipped together to fend off a regiment of Marines storming across an enemy's shoreline, there is little danger from radiation or fallout. This bomb is a training aid; its brilliant burst comes from one photo flashbulb. The alien beach stretches across a huge sand table belonging to the Landing Force Training Unit, a Marine Corps establishment boarding at the Naval Amphibious Base at Coronado, Calif.

If the organization's designation isn't familiar, it's probably because the name was acquired only last January. Prior to that, it was known far and wide as TTU—Troop Training Unit—the outfit which put sharp teeth into the amphibious doctrines, born and raised by the Marines.

Today, the unit's job is basically unchanged. In a few words, LFTU trains troops in the landing force aspect of amphibious operations. And while it takes a day and a half to ready the sand table for the 90-minute assault which follows a script—constantly edited to include the latest in am-

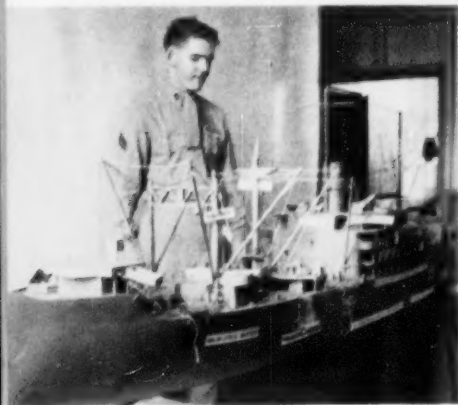
phibious landings—the work is a Lilliputian chore to an organization whose two-fold task is:

To conduct special courses at the U.S. Naval Amphibious Base in landing force subjects and to provide mobile training teams consisting of Marine, Army and Navy instructors, to conduct amphibious training for U.S. Marine and Army units, as well as allied armed forces units.

A lengthy description, perhaps, but one that's justified by the importance of the tremendous workload handled by the comparatively small group of Marines in Brigadier General Russell N. Jordahl's command. The general took over the reins of the unit in July of this year. LFTU also is responsible for the administration of all Marines aboard the 'phib base.

In the Department of the Navy's joint amphibious training set-up, responsibility for the landing force end of an operation naturally falls to the Marine Corps. At Coronado, this duty is discharged through resident schools and mobile training teams which range in and beyond the continental limits of the United States. The know-how acquired by the hard-chargers of the '30s which proved to be the hammer in the seizure of strongly-defended enemy bases in the Pacific in War II, and again at the port of Inchon during the Korean war, is imparted in lectures, demonstrations and practical field work, much the same as it has been since July, 1943, when the first TTU was established at Camp Elliott, outside of San Diego. At various times since then, the unit has been quartered at the

TURN PAGE



Sgt. Don Calvin used this model APA to instruct Marines in combat loading



Wire crossing techniques and demonstrations were staged for members of the 79th Special Infantry Company, Aurora, Illinois

CORONADO (cont.)

San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot, at Camp Matthews and once previously, at its present home on Coronado's Silver Strand, a sliver of sand separating San Diego Bay and the Pacific Ocean. A sister unit operating with the Atlantic Fleet is stationed at Little Creek, Va.

LFTU is a do-it-yourself outfit concerned with actual physical training in the techniques of amphibious landings, as opposed to other service schools which push theory and doctrine, according to Colonel Edward J. Dillon, the unit's chief of staff and a Navy Cross recipient. Students who report for a particular class on the unit's curriculum are already versed in their MOS fields. At LFTU, they get a full measure of the landing force aspects of their individual military specialties.

The officers and enlisted instructors of Colonel Floyd R. Moore's training division are an elite group. They have to be—the training division is the heart of the unit. Its courses are slanted to all levels, from senior officers down to the rank-and-file. A thorough grasp of the subject and outstanding platform presence are essential requirements in putting across certain topics. Army and Navy commissioned and enlisted personnel ably augment the Marine tutors, thus creating a highly effective joint-service effort.

Amphibious staff planning is split into three courses—basic, junior and senior, each designed to provide training at various echelons from battalion to regiment, division and corps. The two-week basic course is driven home by lectures, conferences, instructional plays, demonstrations, training films and practical work exercises in the preparation of battalion landing team operational and administrative orders,



Dry net work-out is an amphibious training stand-by. LFTU troops supervised the Reserve units during the Summer sessions at Coronado

The voluminous paperwork necessary to an amphibious movement increases proportionately in the junior and senior courses as the troop elements involved grow larger.

Another two-week course, available

to air, artillery and naval gunfire officers and Staff NCOs with appropriate MOS digits, provides training in determining planning and providing air, naval gunfire and artillery support in amphibious operations, with emphasis on the coordination of these supporting arms. The integration of all available weapons to back up an assault has been a proud asset of the Marine Corps for many years. Its capabilities and limitations are meticulously detailed throughout the assignment.

Amphibious reconnaissance, an interesting but vigorous job which has great appeal by dint of the hazards involved, is the longest course offered by LFTU. Open to company grade officers and enlisted men physically qualified, the six-week course is climaxed by actual rubber boat landings at guarded installations in the area. How well the recon students absorb their training can be determined by the fact that they are put ashore and picked up hours later, undetected although the target outfit was notified they'd be calling.



Actual landings, planned and carried out by student staffs, show how well they have mastered the Corps' technique of amphibious warfare



The Amphib Recon School is one of the most popular at Coronado. Students are trained to reconnoiter enemy defenses without detection

Some of recon's instructors—like Staff Sergeant Donald A. Flannigan, Sergeants Ronald N. Wilson and Walter N. Webb, Jr.—take a busman's holiday when not on duty. They strap on aqua-lungs and go skin-diving in the waters around nearby La Jolla.

A basic amphibious instructor's course offered to personnel with instructional experience or capabilities, is designed to augment the LFTU's own instructors for a particular training mission or to enable students to conduct desired training at their parent

unit. A separate basic amphib course for all hands includes orientation, Naval customs, terminology, ships and craft, life aboard a transport, net technique, debarkation, boat team discipline, beach assault and obstacle crossing. The latter deals especially with barbed-wire emplacements.

Other subjects available are three phases of embarkation and transport loading—all somewhat akin to the old transport quartermaster business—which are held all year, shore party, intelligence, medical service, communica-

tions and comm waterproofing, and vehicle waterproofing.

Vehicle waterproofing is a one-day session open to motor transport officers, drivers and mechanics from organizations equipped with 24-volt M-series vehicles. Final exams hinge on running a freshly-waterproofed job into the drink. LFTU's organic motor transport personnel double as instructors for this class.

Although the unit is concerned with teaching amphibious subjects related to the landing force, it is always open to picking up knowledge about other phases of an operation. A student-exchange plan keeps LFTU Marines and sailors from the Naval Amphibious Training Unit—another command aboard the base—shuttling between each other's schools.

The flexible attitude of the LFTU is most clearly reflected in its mobile training teams which adapt themselves to teaching small or large units without difficulty. They merely fit the course to the class. Recently, a mobile team working out of Coronado visited Marine and Army outfits in Hawaii, Japan and Okinawa. Previous teams have instructed Chinese Nationalist forces on Formosa in the niceties of the amphibious art. When one mobile unit completes its itinerary, another replaces it in the field. Portable sand tables are always included among a team's visual aids.

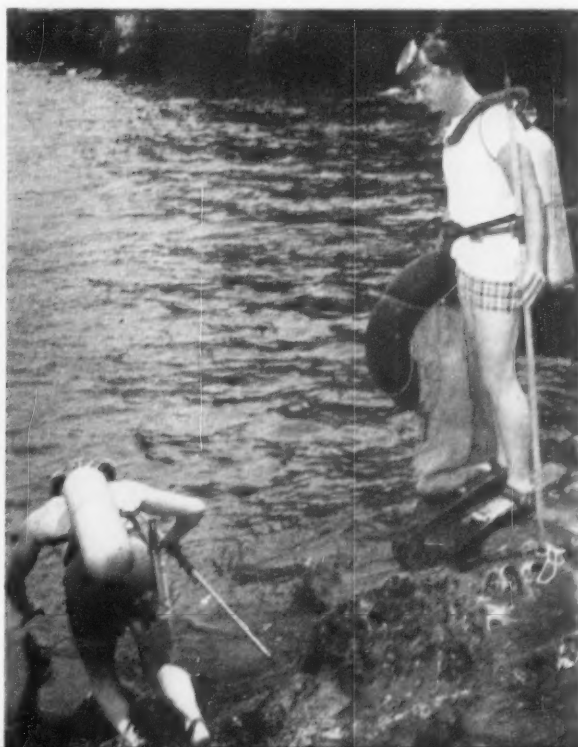
When units of the Organized Marine Corps Reserve make their annual Summer invasion of posts and stations

TURN PAGE



SSgt. L. W. Pennybaker (pointing) checked score sheets after students made an amphibious landing

Amphib Recon instructors found that skin diving is an interesting diversion from their regular duties



CORONADO (cont.)

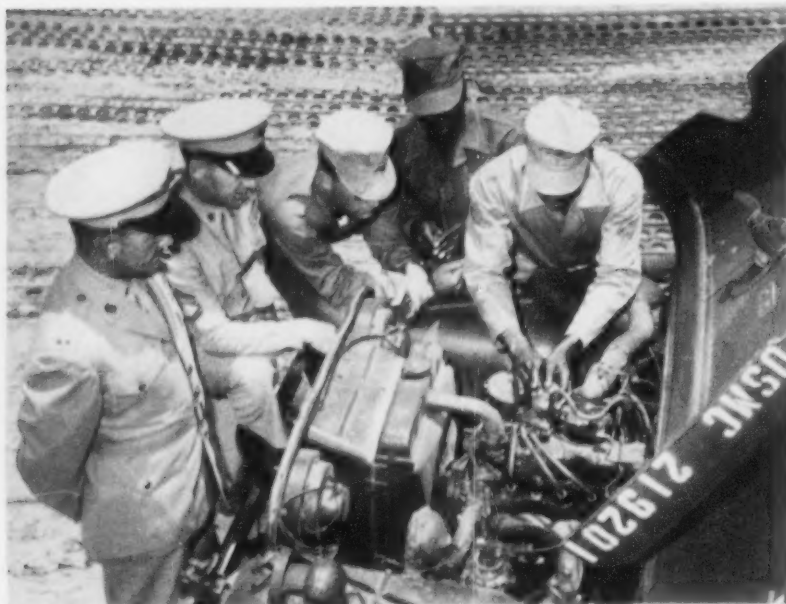
throughout the Corps, the LFTU draws its share. Fifteen outfits took their fortnight stand at Coronado this year. And like the Regulars who visit the training unit, they spend their time toiling at landing force techniques, with particular attention given to the special nature of their Reserve designation. When the 1st ANGLICO, of New York City, came aboard for two weeks, part of the time was devoted to naval gunfire and air support procedures in the

landing force. Reserve infantry units, however, are usually treated to the routine of dry and wet net training, and a minor landing exercise—and are graded on their beach-storming performance in the LEX.

Three "Special Staff Groups" composed of volunteer Reserve field grade officers from Chicago, New Orleans and Los Angeles reported to the 'phib base for the first time this year to attend a course aimed at prepping them for duty at regimental staff level. The innovation was an experiment which proved successful, according to the



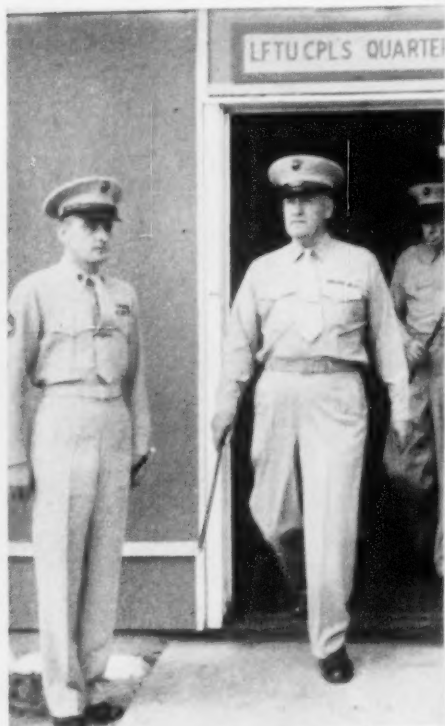
MSgt. Dale S. Myers (foreground), sergeant major of LFTU, holds periodic, informal meetings with the command's senior Staff Noncoms



Waterproofing vehicles is necessary for beach landing or crossing streams. The motor transport section of LFTU handles this training



The LFTU amphib experts don't slight their regular military duties



Brig. Gen. Russell N. Jordahl recently took command of LFTU



majors and lieutenant colonels who had to absorb the landing force message in big chunks. Most of them agreed that it was one of the best indoctrinations they'd ever received. Next year, the course will be upped to division height.

While the bulk of the Landing Force Training Unit's verve is concentrated on teaching techniques, there are always the inescapable chores of paperwork and housekeeping. At Coronado, these jobs are handled by Lieutenant Colonel John C. Landrum's administrative division through its sub-sections—adjutant, detachment headquarters, motor transport, supply and the reserve liaison section.

In keeping with the extraordinary structure of the Landing Force Training Unit itself, the headquarters detachment, commanded by Captain David E. Sherrill, is not a run-of-the-mill company office. The five separate unit diaries it maintains—one for the LFTU; the others tabbing the Marine officers and enlisted men who fill billets in the flag an staff allowances of four commands, three of which are headed by admirals aboard the 134-acre station—illustrate this.

Only 56 of the unit's 150 troops have parked their seabags in the temporary wartime-constructed buildings still serving as barracks. When new permanent living quarters are completed

in the near future, the Marines hope to acquire a whole wing. Meanwhile they polish and buff their present diggings in the accepted Marine manner. Technical Sergeant George F. Lynch, the first sergeant, wouldn't have it any other way. The quarters get a once-over-lightly look-see every day. Traditional Thursday night field day squares away the area for Friday's big inspection.

An outstanding Staff NCO, Lynch has been working at the first sergeant's trade on and off since 1952. While serving with the Third Marine Division, he taught varied subjects at the Divvy's first sergeants—sergeants major school. He doubled as the unit's recruiting sergeant since joining LFTU in February. Few eligible Marines fail to ship over once the "Top" starts his campaign. The most recent totals put the LFTU reenlistment rate at more than 75 percent.

The staff NCOs of the command, led by Sergeant Major Dale S. Myers, LFTU's senior enlisted man, hold monthly luncheons at the CPO club and invite guest speakers of their choosing.

The Marines have their own rec hall, with pool, ping-pong and television. On-base recreation at the small post features bowling alleys, swimming pool, gym, hobby shop, theater and a year-round intramural league. Marines are entitled to use any or all of them. Divot-diggers obtain chits allowing them reduced rates on San Diego's city links. More venturesome sportsmen with enough loot invest in skin-diving, water-skiing or salt water fishing gear.

There is no housing aboard the 'phib base, but it is available in town. House hunters who do plenty of looking fare best. Commissary and medical facilities at other Naval installations in the neighborhood accommodate dependents.

San Diego's reputation as a liberty port has been bandied back and forth across the world. Some claim it's fabulous; others rate it with a shrug. LFTU personnel seem to prefer the quieter atmosphere of Coronado town itself.

The duty's good, too. It's interesting, dedicated work which is continually revised to meet the most modern theories of Marine warfare. There may be big changes ahead as new concepts of helicopter assault are tried and tested by the Marine Corps Schools and its Development Center. When new procedures are accepted, they'll be rapidly incorporated into the curriculum of the Landing Force Training Unit, a small, well-coordinated team who can make the transition easily.

END



Corporals Trace J. Reynolds and Lorren Fitzwater escorted Miss Coronado, Arlene Giesser (center) and runner-up, Marjie McKechnie



President Eisenhower arrived at the U.S. Embassy residence for a historic three-day visit to Panama.

Marine sentries from MB, Rodman, C.Z., augmented the Secret Service to protect the Chief Executive

PRESIDENTIAL

by MSgt. Paul Sarokin
Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by
TSgt. Charles B. Tyler
Leatherneck Staff Photographer



SEPTEMBER 6, 1901, dawned clear and crisp in Buffalo, N. Y. Business places were decorated with brilliant flags. Bright banners had been stretched across windows to welcome President McKinley. A gay, carnival-like mood pervaded the city; it was Pan-American Exposition time.

A serious note on that ominous day was the crowd trampling Mr. Milburn's grass on Delaware Ave. There the curious had gathered for a closer look at the President. Buffalo police had been asked to please keep the crowd off the neighbor's lawns.

A few moments before 4:00 p.m., as crowds lined the streets, McKinley left the residence and headed for the Temple of Music, at the Exposition. A long line had already queued there for a better glimpse of him. As the President entered, an organist was interpreting an intricate Bach masterpiece.

Among the crowd of well-wishers present that day was a furtive individual of medium build. He had a prom-



MSgt. G. Guilano, Marine Security School, HQMC, briefed Rodman Marines on the security steps to be taken during the President's visit

inent nose, short-cropped mustache—and a deadly mission. His left hand was bandaged with a handkerchief. He shuffled slowly along with the crowd.

As the President reached out for the hand of the stranger, two thunderous shots rang out from beneath the handkerchief. McKinley collapsed into the arms of a nearby detective.

"Am I shot?" the President gasped in disbelief.

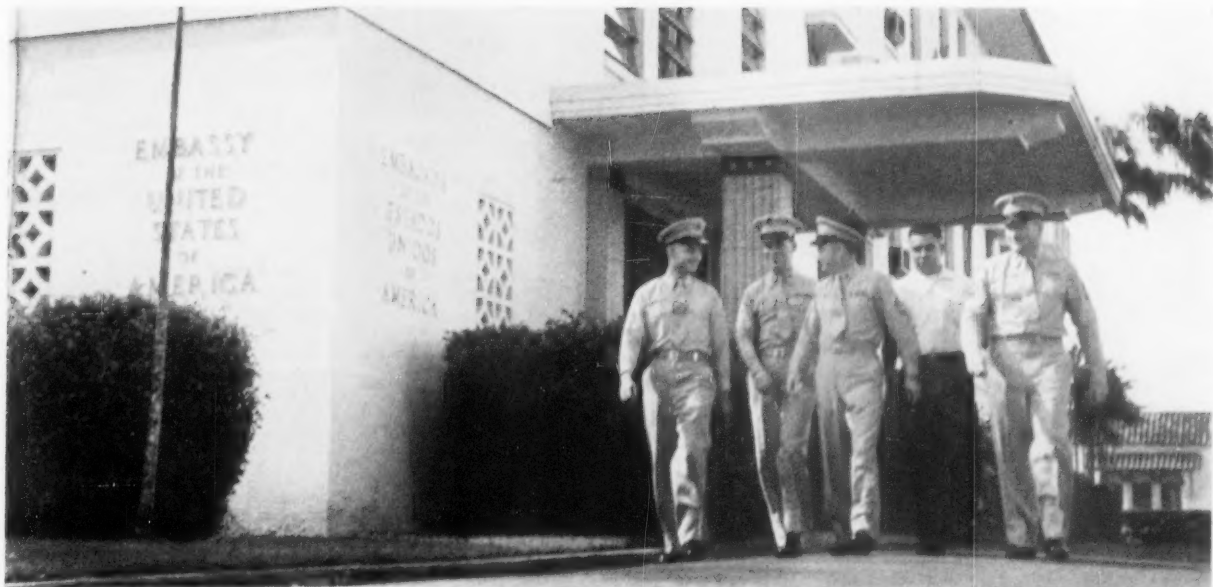
"I fear you are, Mr. President," the detective told him.

Leon Czolgosz, a 28-year-old anarchist, was quickly subdued and captured, but not before he had done his job. McKinley died eight days later. He was the third U.S. President in less than four decades to fall before an assassin's bullets. Czolgosz was later executed.

The death of the 25th President underscored the glaringly inadequate protection the U.S. had provided for its Chief Executives. A shocked nation demanded better security for its number one citizen. Soon, Secret Service agents, organized by Congress in 1865 to suppress counterfeiting, began to ap-

TURN PAGE

DETAIL



Lt. T. H. Allen, Jr., left, and MSgt. G. Guilano, center, depart from the U. S. Embassy, Panama,

to help set up the security guard at the President's residence. Marines arrived three days in advance

PRESIDENTIAL DETAIL (cont.)

pear whenever the President was seen.

Since McKinley's day, Secret Service agents have not only kept an around-the-clock vigil of U.S. Presidents, but they have also extended protection to members of his immediate family. Not one President has been fired upon or assassinated since this protection began more than half a century ago.

To help keep that perfect record, officials responsible for the President's safety, asked U.S. Marines to augment their ranks recently. The occasion: the visit of 18 chiefs of American states to Panama.

A few days before President Eisenhower departed for Panama, four Marines boarded a MATS Constellation at Charleston, S.C. As the plane roared southward, the Marine security experts reviewed their mission: to help protect The Most Important Man.

The team, led by Naval Academy graduate, First Lieutenant Thomas H. Allen Jr., Officer in Charge of the Marine Security School at HQMC, and including Master Sergeant Giuseppe Guilano; Technical Sergeant William E. Wal-



MSgt. Lawrence C. Kling, NCO-in-C, Marine Security Guard, U. S. Embassy, Panama, inspected his sentries before they went on duty



Changing of the guard during the three-day visit of President Eisenhower. Marines were required to

take their raincoats because of Panama's seasonal rains. The wet season in Panama lasts nine months



Marine security specialists were assigned to help guard President Eisenhower



The Secret Service and State Department approved the security posts which the Marines had set up



Captain D. B. Hayes, Commander, 1st Guard Det., checked the strategic placement of security guards

trip; and Staff Sergeant Manuel Vega would choose their 50-man security detail from the sun-bronzed Marines at the Marine Barracks, Rodman, C. Z.

The NCO-in-Charge of the special team, Navy Cross winner, Guilano, is an infantry expert with 19 years' experience. His 17 ribbons include the Bronze Star, Purple Heart, two Letters of Commendation, and five Presidential Unit Citations. Guilano's security experience includes two years with the State Department at Bonn, Germany, before that post became an embassy; assisting with security at San Francisco on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the UN; and the White Sulphur Springs Conference last May when the chiefs of state of Canada, Mexico, and U.S., convened.

TSgt. William E. Waltrip, the team's number two man, wears the Silver Star as the highest of his 15 ribbons. He won it for knocking out an enemy machine gun nest while a Raider on New Georgia. He recently has been assigned to Arabia with the State Department. SSgt. Vega, a veteran of the Korean fighting, is now with the State Department security program in Cyprus.

After a six-hour run, the huge plane touched down at Howard Air Force Base, Canal Zone. There the Marines were met by Master Sergeant Carlos Ballou, NCO-in-Charge of the Marine Security Guard, U.S. Embassy, Panama. Ballou had already arranged for quarters. The men quickly reported to the American Embassy. There the Security Officer further outlined their mission. In conjunction with Secret Service agents, every phase of the project was painstakingly reviewed.

The matter of setting up a perimeter guard around the President's residence was left to 1st Lt. Allen and MSgt. Guilano. Their first move: cut back the jungle undergrowth from 25 to 50 feet. Razor sharp machetes soon swung into action. In a few hours Panamanian laborers had completed the important security task. This was done, said Guilano, to prevent snipers from hiding out in the heavy jungle surrounding the residence.

A chart was quickly prepared showing the proposed locations of each of the 12 sentry posts. Then classified orders were written by Lt. Allen and MSgt. Guilano for each post. These

had been approved by Mr. Keith O. Lynch, Chief of Special Projects for the State Department, and the Secret Service.

Each post, meticulously examined, was inspected by daylight and again after dark. It was decided that sound power was the best means of communication. A network of phones between each post and the sergeant of the guard, inside the residence, was established by the Marines.

Another survey, conducted at dusk, pointed up the need for flood lights at key points about the embassy residence. Marine sentries however, had orders to remain in the shadows while the outline of the residence was lit to reveal any possible prowlers.

Next day it was decided to supplement the Marine sentries on the front and rear entrance, with a member of Panama's Guardia Nacional. They not only furnished additional protection, but also proved invaluable because of their ability to speak Spanish. Package control of all incoming parcels, it was agreed, would also go via the corporal of the guard, who was assigned to the rear of the residence. He in-

TURN PAGE



In addition to their special security assignment, the Marines from Rodman were in charge of raising

and lowering the President's flag. It flew from the flagstaff at the United States Embassy residence

PRESIDENTIAL DETAIL (cont.)

spected each package entering the building, and had orders to call the Secret Service or State Department security officials if in doubt about any parcel. He would also pass on all persons making these deliveries.

When the President's plane, the *Columbine*, touched down at Tocumen Airfield, 15 miles from downtown Panama, a detail of Marines—1st Lt. Allen, MSgt. Ballou, TSgt. Waltrip and SSgt. Vega — was already waiting. They picked up the Presidential party's classified material and delivered it to the Embassy residence where the President would stay.

All diplomatic pouches brought into the embassy for either the President, or Secretary of State, had to pass through the corporal of the guard. He was the only person entrusted with the combination to the padlock on these pouches. It was his duty to open the pouches, log the classified material, then hand-deliver them to the persons concerned.

Among the other duties of the 50-man security guard was the raising and lowering of national colors, and the Presidential flag over the President's residence. Whenever the President left the embassy, his flag, brought along by Secret Service agents, was lowered. The national colors went up first, then the



President's flag was immediately raised on the opposite halyard.

For the unprecedented visit of 18 Presidents, Panama put on its best appearance. Shops along Central Ave., displayed colorful flags of all their Latin American neighbors, and pictures of their Presidents. Loudspeakers blared forth national anthems of the nations, and Panamanians cheered and applauded as the Presidents drove by. Sirens shrieked with monotonous regularity. Those who strained for a better glimpse of President Eisenhower were not disappointed. He appeared in his plastic-topped automobile, shipped from Washington earlier. The legendary, 1938 four-door specially con-



J. Hagerty, Press Secretary, chatted with a Marine sentry



President Eisenhower greeted President-elect Lemus, of El Salvador, at the home of the U. S. Ambassador



⚡ Rain is a major problem in Panama. Marines guarding President Eisenhower were prepared

structed Cadillac, favored by the Secret Service, followed the President closely. Secret Service agents, as usual, were on the running boards.

Panama's narrow streets and overhanging balconies worried the Secret Service men. If they had their way, one official remarked, the President would probably ride in a tank.

At the conclusion of the conferences few of the Chief Executives who visited President Eisenhower at the Embassy residence realized that they were also under the protection of the United States Marines.

The operation went off without a hitch and a good deal of the credit for his protection belongs to four security experts and 50 U. S. Marines from Rodman, C. Z.

END



Four flying enthusiasts watched as a fellow student practiced a take-off. Unfortunately, one of the four is in for a disappointment. He'll never solo

by TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky

Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by

MSgt. H. B. Wells

Leatherneck Staff Photographer

THE HANDFUL of men who lounged on the wooden benches outside the Quonset hut that serves Oceanside, California's Municipal Airport as operations center, ready room and passenger terminal, were doing a bit of hangar flying, an aeronautical pastime akin to batting the breeze. They were wearing slacks and sports shirts and probably could have passed as civilians if the dust washed up by departing airplanes had completely camouflaged their Marine dress shoes. Nothing, however, could conceal their interest in flying.

Anyone in the fast-growing light plane fraternity will concede that a genuine interest in the sport is easy to acquire, in spite of the fact that going

PART-TIME PILOTS

aloft takes quite a few hard-earned shekels. Few part-time pilots complain about the expense; to them, flying is the fulfillment of a burning, boyhood yen.

Many male Americans can recall the time they thumbed their way to the dirt strip outside of town to watch the small airships perform. The lucky ones—like Staff Sergeant Derwood R. Bosse, of Headquarters Battalion, First Marine Division—hoarded their pennies in a miserly manner to buy a short ride in an old biplane whose wings were often strung with a profusion of struts and wires.

One hop usually was enough to whet a craving with only one cure—a private pilot's license. Bosse managed to acquire his while on recruiting duty in Hawaii. It was another ordeal of saving enough loot, but he did, and persuaded a Navy warrant officer to teach him the ups and downs of flying. Bosse, a member of the 491st flying club in the islands, began flying out of the Oceanside strip when he was transferred to Camp Pendleton more than a year ago.

The tiny airfield is located a few miles outside the camp's San Luis Rey gate. Its proximity to the base probably accounts for the approximately 100 private license holders scattered around Camp Pendleton, according to Marine Gunner Bill Rust, of the Base G-5 section. Until a short time ago, Gunner Rust's wife—a WASP during War II—was an instructor at the field, helping to guide many of the Marines to their solo flights. Mrs. Rust was well qualified to teach the fledglings. Her wartime experience included ferrying P-51s, DC-3s and the workhorse bombers of that war, B-17s, across the United States.

With only a piddling amount of air traffic and no radio transmissions to worry about, students find the field ideal for learning. A 2600-foot runway stretching 270 degrees due west into the almost constant winds off the Pacific ocean is another asset.

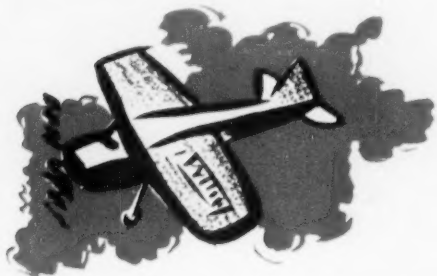
The field's only full-time instructor (Friday evenings and Saturdays), Lowell Rushing, taught Army Air Corps trainees during the Second War. He rates ground-pounding Marines as con-

scientious students. Other flight instructors who put Pendleton would-be-pilots through their plane paces are Clayton K. "Doc" Smith, HMC; First Lieutenant Bob Bartlett and Second Lieutenant Bill Jeter.

Lieutenants Jeter and Bartlett are members of VMO-6, based at Camp Pendleton, but they aren't the only constituents of that Marine observation squadron who take busmen's holidays on the week-ends. Several ground crewmen from the outfit get in their flights by visiting the field after tinkering around light planes and helicopters on the deck all week. The first step in flying—learning what makes the airplane go—is easy for them. Other newcomers begin with the ignition system, controls, ailerons, rudder, elevators, starting, warm-up and instrument checks. Trainees, of course, must have acquired a student's license from the Civil Aeronautics Administration and passed a "third class" physical. The CAA wants to make sure a man is safe enough to leave the ground.

"It's like shipping over," said Corporal Richard E. Touchette, of H&S

TURN PAGE



A bankroll may help get you airborne

but it takes flying skill to bring you down



Before you go up, you must shell out. Cpl. Richard Touchette (L) bought an hour's instruction for \$12



Flight Instructor Lowell Rushing (left) explained instrument panel of Cessna 120 to SSgt. J. Joy



Sgt. Garrett D. Stryker (left) waited patiently as Don Nelson, manager of the Oceanside Municipal

Airport, gassed up his plane. Most students are ready to solo after eight hours of flight instruction

PART-TIME PILOTS (cont.)

Battery, 2nd Battalion, Eleventh Marines. Like the others, Touchette has wanted to fly as long as he can remember. The desire is more costly these days—there is no longer any flight schooling available under the G.I. Bill—unless the applicant can prove that the flying lessons will aid him in a civilian occupation.

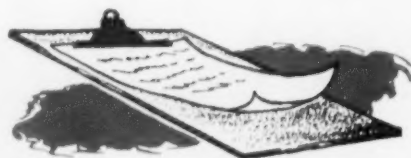
Instruction at Oceanside costs \$12 an hour in the two-place Cessna 120, owned by Don Nelson, manager of the field. Nelson assumed the lease from Fred House in April of this year when House decided to find out if crop-dusting is a lucrative profession.

When a student gets an instructor, goes through his pre-flight checks and starts off the ground for the first time, it sometimes leaves an eerie feeling in the pit of the learner's stomach as he watches the ground fall away from under him. But the sensation is seldom, if ever, enough to keep him from coming back for more.

It isn't necessary to actually fly the plane once it's in the air, experienced hands claim. You just change its direction. Students spend most of their time practicing landings and take-offs. Other phases of dual flying involve climbing the plane to a safe altitude, turning off the engine, stalling the ship in mid-air, putting it into a spin and recovering. Landing, though, is one of the most difficult tasks to master, judging from the set-downs of some student pilots. Four-bounce landings are not uncommon with beginners.

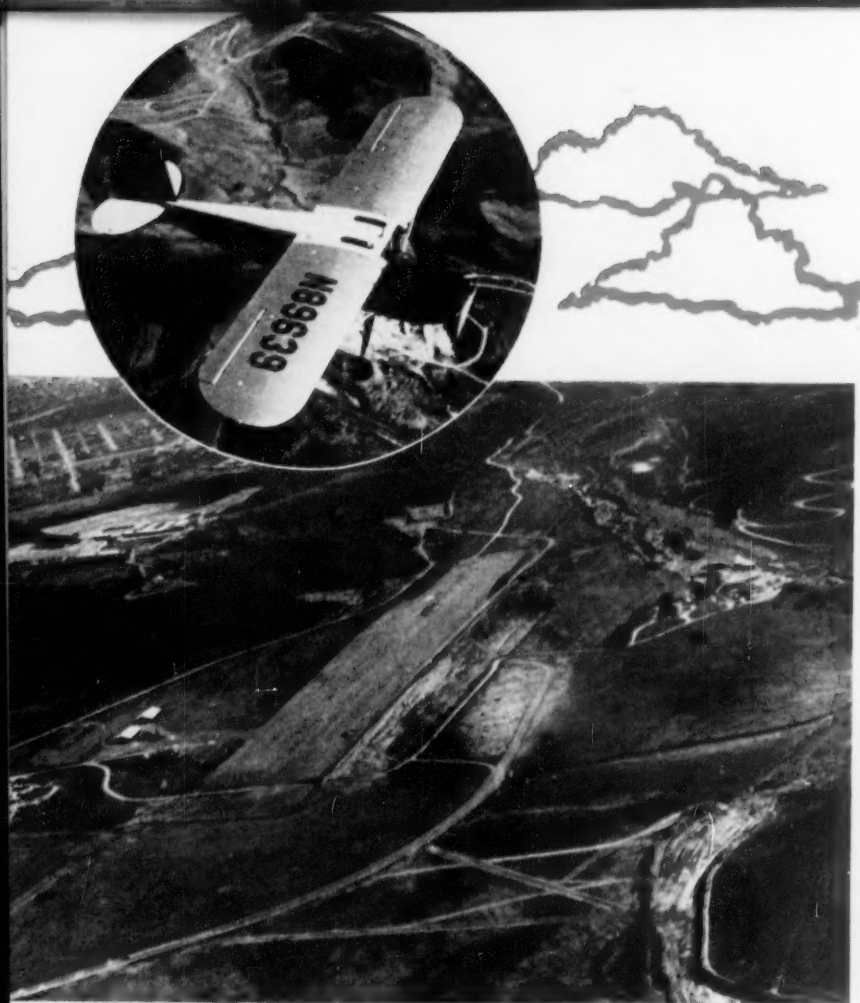
Exceptional students might solo in less than eight hours, if the instructor thinks they are ready. Eight is average. There is a tale of one would-be aviator who still hadn't made the grade in more than 35 hours. He was urged to try boating.

Soloing is a high point in the light-plane pilot's career—but he's still a short hop away from being a full-fledged birdman. It takes a total of 40 hours at the wheel—or stick, depending on the plane. In accordance with CAA regulations, the time is split into dual



and solo periods of flying—15 hours of the former, 25 of the latter. Cross-country flying comes in for a big play within the 40 hours. Five hours dual cross-country time is a must, with 10 hours solo to match. One cross-country jaunt—solo—must be made in three "legs," with one leg measuring 100 miles.

Going up alone is cheaper than dual instruction—only nine bucks an hour. But when the big test comes at the end of 40 hours combined time, it is not unlikely for a new birdman to wish he'd had more dual teaching. The course that separates the pilots from the hangers-on is a rough and thorough test, Sergeant John V. O'Connor related. He held an expired license but renewed it at Oceanside after winging through the prescribed program. On duty, O'Connor



SSgt. William Duffy circled over Oceanside's Municipal Airport while logging in the necessary flight time for a private pilot's license

when it comes to getting airborne, is to whip up a flying club—a member-activity where all hands chip in on the initial cost of purchasing a plane and insurance. Dues cover tie-down space and maintenance, with the members furnishing their own fuel when their turn comes to take the ship up. The more members, the less the revenue per pilot. Grass roots aviation is gunning for an eventual 10,000 of these clubs in the United States.

The idea is a number-one scuttlebutt subject with the Marines who frequent the Oceanside airport. They'd like to form a globe-and-anchor organization of Marine light plane pilots in their area. But the talk slacks off when the money problem is mentioned. Used light planes start at \$500—but that's with plenty of hours on them. Hours are similar to mileage on an automobile—except the seller can't turn back any speedometer. Every minute the plane is in the sky is dutifully noted in a log.

In the other direction, a fully-equipped, two-engine Aerocommander—similar to the one which ferries the President to his farm at Gettysburg—can be had for \$86,000. When a sleek Aerocommander visited the Oceanside runways on Saturday afternoon, it hogged the hangar talk until it departed. Then the Marines went back to building their flying club, verbally.

As yet, the potential members haven't chosen a name for the club, considering that chore the easiest. The big step is getting an airplane. Only birds can fly without one. **END**

"logs in" his hours with the 3rd Amphibian Tractor Battalion.

Before the hopeful flyer takes his CAA written and practical examinations, there's the little matter of a recommendation ride with his instructor. It's comparable to a dry run inspection before an IG review. Always more stringent than the real thing.

In addition to a brain-wracking paper test on civil air regulations—where answers are pencilled in *a la* Marine Corps promotion tests—students maneuver a gauntlet of stalls, pylons, emergency landing procedures and safety measures.

Light plane pilots like to point out that flying the small, usually single-engine craft, is a lot safer than bucking bumpers on a crowded highway. "It's about 18 percent safer than a horse and buggy," Staff Sergeant William C. Duffy, Brooklyn, said. Duffy was nearing the eight-hour mark—but not without anxiety. Someday, he'd like to check out in helicopters.

One way to lighten the money load



Sgt. Garrett D. Stryker (second from left) accepted a set of wings from Oscar W. Stevens after successfully completing his solo flight

ATHENS *LIBERTY*

by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard
Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by
SSgt. Woodrow W. Neel
Leatherneck Staff Photographer





The ancient port of Piraeus was the first glimpse Sgts. Francis Trutwin and Richard O. Barbier had

of Greece. In the ancient days of Athens, fortified walls protected travelers between the two towns

THE HISTORY and romance of ancient Greece has attracted millions of scholars, historians, artists and just plain tourists. Today's visitors are startled to see the familiar hill of the Acropolis rising sheer from the bustling heart of modern Athens with the 2400-year-old Parthenon silhouetted against the sky. This marriage of past and present has drawn its share of sightseeing Marines, but it took two HMR-262 Operations and Intelligence sergeants to really play it cool.

When the *USS Siboney* dropped the hook in Piraeus Harbor, the port for Athens, Sergeants Francis Trutwin and Richard O. Barbier headed for the American Embassy. They wanted to see the city but they wanted guides...

Master Sergeant Valentine T. Matkovich, NCO in Charge of the Marine Security Guard, introduced them to two lovely Greek girls who volunteered to show the Marines around their city. A short time later, the quartet was seated in a sidewalk cafe on Eleftherios Venizelos Avenue, one of the city's main thoroughfares, happily getting acquainted. Soula Sapountgi and Louisa Nicolaidou mapped out a tour of the historic city while plying the sergeants with questions about America.

Language was no barrier. Both Soula and Louisa attend English class-

es at the American Institute and speak the language fluently.

The Marines and their pretty guides made a full circuit of the city. After leaving the American Embassy, they visited the Royal Palace of King Paul of the Hellenes. Sentry boxes flanking the entrances were managed by the Evzones, specially recruited from their crack combat unit as the king's body-

guard. The Evzone works and fights in one of the most unique uniforms in the world. The troops wear long hose, short ruffled skirts and a type of beret. From the palace the party visited the new stadium, a monumental marble semi-circle built on the site of the original Athens stadium.

The Temple of Jupiter was also on the list. From here, as everywhere in

TURN PAGE



Trutwin and Barbier were introduced to Louisa Nicolaidou and Soula Sapountgi by members of the Marine Security Guard at the embassy



ATHENS LIBERTY (cont.)

Athens, the Acropolis could be seen. The Acropolis itself was worth the trip. It is one of the most magnificent construction jobs in the world's history, both from an artistic and engineering standpoint. Originally the hill was fortified and held the homes of the ancient kings, but well before the time of Christ, it became the center of worship for the Gods of Athens. The Greeks are passionately proud of their heritage and Soula and Louisa took particular pride in showing the two Marines around the Acropolis.

Two of the city's biggest attractions, outside of the famous ruins, are the Flea Market and Syntagma Square. The Flea Market occupies part of the site of the ancient market place and every imaginable product, plus antiques and souvenirs, are available. The girls supervised all souvenir buying and saw to it that Trutwin and Barbier were not overcharged. The official rate of drachmas to dollars is 30 to 1, but some of the old-style, inflationary bills are still floating around and a Five Drachma note was as likely to have 5000 as five on it.

Syntagma or Constitution Square, is one of the most popular meeting places in the city. Approximately a city block in size, the square is covered with tiny tables and in the evening, it becomes a tremendous sidewalk cafe. Cafes bordering the square each control a section of tables and waiters have to dodge the traffic to serve their patrons.



Louisa and Soula made sure the Marines weren't overcharged when they picked out their souvenirs

Barbier's bewilderment over Greek money got a laugh from everyone but the waiter



The streets in the Flea Market are barely wide enough for an auto. Sidewalks, crowded with wares, force pedestrians into the busy street



Barbier and the driver couldn't convince Trutwin that there was room for one more in the back seat





The Palace of King Paul of the Hellenes is guarded by the Evzones, cream of the Greek infantry units



Soula used a tourist's guide book to show how the Parthenon looked when it was completed in 432 B.C.



◀ Ancient craftsmen used the same tools as these stonecutters working on the ruins

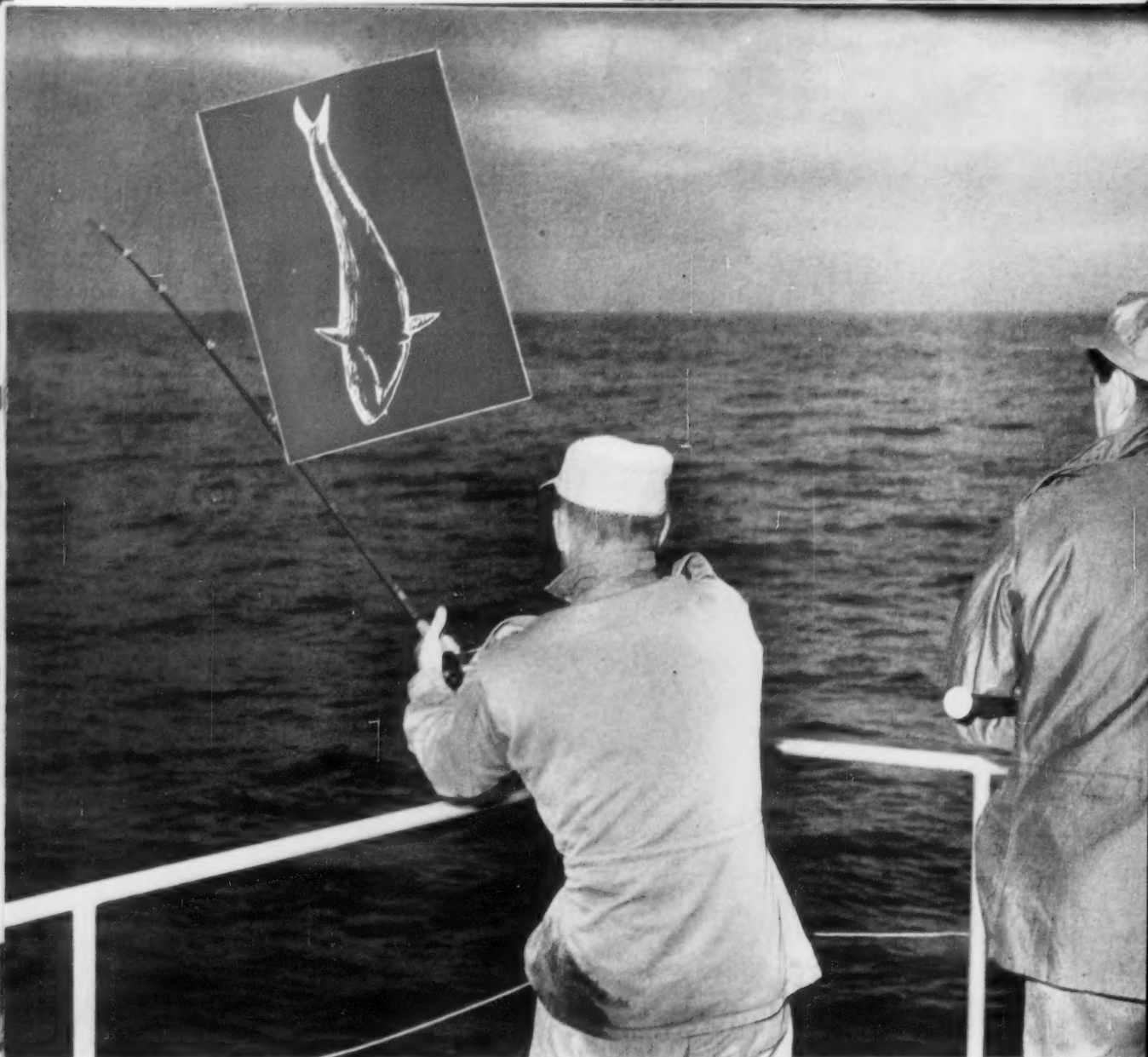


No matter where you stop in Athens there is something worthwhile to photograph. Barbier neglected refreshments to get a final picture

Vendors of toasted almonds and pistachio nuts wander through the tables constantly. Argina Island, some two hours from Athens by boat, is world-famous for its pistachio nuts and they fill the same spot in Athens as pretzels do in the States. The vendors never attempt to make a sale the first time; they just leave a small sample which usually results in a sale the second time around.

The flat, middle-western twang of the Marines amused Soula and Louisa when the Marines attempted to pronounce Greek words. Trutwin is a native of Rice, Minn. and Barbier is from Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Regretfully, the tour ended at twilight. There were other sightseeing and recreational areas but it was impossible for the Marines to see everything. However, when the time came for the grateful sergeants to return to the *Siboney*, they both agreed that without their guides, the tour might have been too academic. **END**



Master Sergeant Bob Johnson yelled, "Hook up," then danced twice around the boat while battling his

first fish. What he hoped was a yellowtail turned out to be eight pounds of slightly infuriated bonita

by TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky
Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by
MSgt. H. B. Wells
Leatherneck Staff Photographer

YELLOWTAIL

When a yellowtail finds out

he's been hooked it's

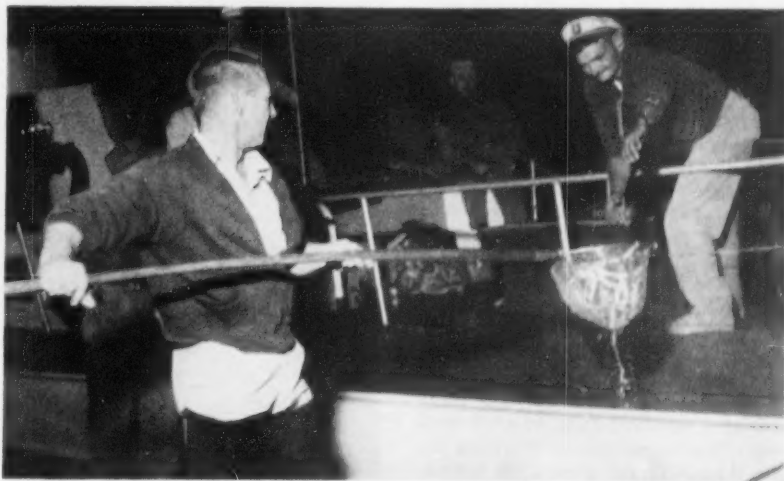
"Stand by for a crash dive!"



"Alibi Run," Special Services' converted landing boat, was used to transport the party of fishing enthusiasts

DAYLIGHT was sniping at the low cloud bank behind us by the time the *Alibi Run* reached the jagged rocks which rise out of the Pacific Ocean 22 miles off the coast of Mexico to form Los Coronados islands. The ride had taken nearly three hours. We had shoved off from the boat docks at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot at San Diego, Calif., at 0300, an hour which added more proof to a pet theory that hunters and fishermen are not normal people. They disdain priceless sleep, go to a lot of trouble—and sometimes, get into trouble—in quest of outrageous quarries. In this case, the finny target was a streak of lightning native to the area, a hard-charger called yellowtail.

The Pacific yellowtail, also known as the California yellowtail, or simply, yellowtail, is a very popular saltwater game fish found from Monterey south to—and throughout—the Gulf of California. In fact, the San Diego Jaycees annually promote a whale of a contest,



Bait anchovies were bought from commercial fishermen at Point Loma. TSgt. Archie V. Anderson (reaching) was skipper of the "Alibi Run"

with \$25,000 worth of prizes going to sportfishermen who can land the big ones. They have been measured up to five feet, while the largest ever taken—in June, 1948—weighed 90 pounds.

Depot Special Services, owners of the *Alibi Run*, had entered the boat in the Yellowtail Derby; if anybody hooked one, it would be eligible for the contest, provided it surpassed the qualifying weight of approximately 25 pounds.

The trip down the bay had been comfortable. A clear sky full of stars reflected on the water like a black mirror. We had stopped at Point Loma to fill the bait box with tiny, wriggling anchovies that would—we hoped—

tempt a bigger catch, and were under-way again.

"It'll be exactly one hour and 47 minutes from the end of the point to the islands," Technical Sergeant Archie V. Anderson, said. Andy is the skipper of the *Alibi Run*. Because he'd been working in and out of San Diego harbor at various times since 1947, we figured his word would be good, and it was. In April, after he had spent 16 weeks at pilot navigation school he assumed the helm of the fishing boat—a converted landing craft, 36 feet long with a blunt nose and a flying bridge.

It was easy to tell when we hit open water by the heavy rock and roll of the small boat but her 250 horses kept

TURN PAGE

RUN

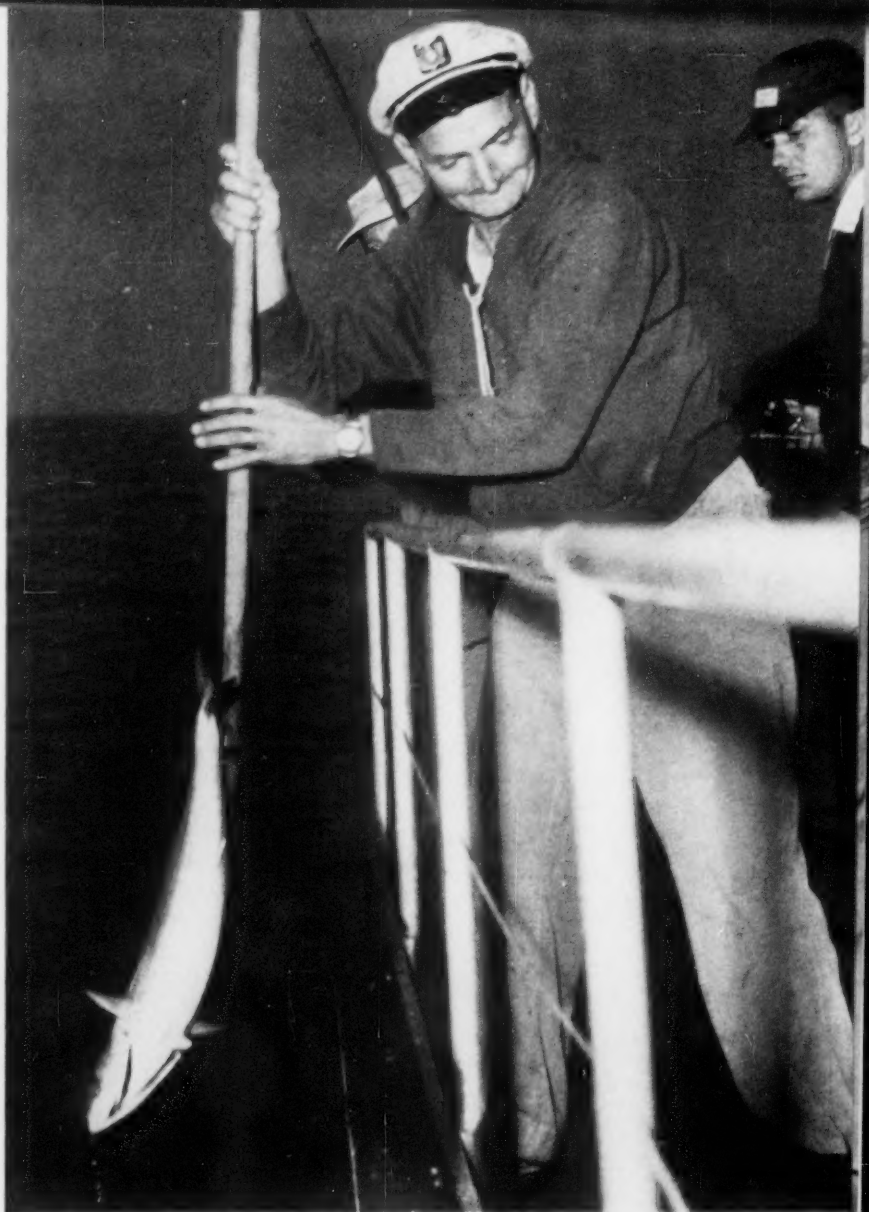
YELLOWTAIL RUN (cont.)

pushing us forward. Master Sergeant H. B. Wells, *Leatherneck* photographer, and myself, began wondering if any of the others had gulped seasick tablets before the boat pulled away from the dock; we had, on the advice of Master Sergeant Bob Johnson, of the recruit base's informational services office. Johnson, from Milwaukee, Wis., is one of those people who'd rather fish than anything else. After listening to his oft-told tales of "big ones," we invited ourselves aboard to test their credence.

"Don't know how this'll turn out," Johnson warned, balancing himself on the pitching deck. Andy and Mac (Sergeant Jake V. McAllister, of Auburn Calif., the "first mate") had returned from recent runs the past week with reports of muddy waters and poor fishing. Could be the situation hadn't changed much, although the water was clear by the time our lines went over the side and Andy began "chumming" the fish—throwing bait over the side to bring fish close to the boat.

Master Sergeant Leo A. Gurnoe, of Bayfield, Wis., noncommissioned officer in charge of the aviation and ground radar repair course at the depot's communication and electronics battalion, yelled the first "Hook up!" The cry—meaning a fish has hit the bait—gives the man's line right of way around the ship. But the first strike gave Gurnoe little trouble. It was a mackerel dancing at the end of his hook. Minutes later, Johnson got a hook up. There were hopes the strike might have been a yellow. It took him around the boat twice before he could get it surfaced and all hands crowded the rail for a look at a bonita, cousin of sorts to a tuna. Twenty minutes after taking the bait, the bonita was aboard. On a scale, the catch went a little more than eight pounds.

For the next four hours, the hook ups were distributed throughout the boat. Captain Joseph F. Sudduth, of Kosciusko, Miss., personnel officer of the C&E battalion, snagged a barracuda, a wily opponent famed for its tenacity on or off a hook. Frank Fleming, aboard as a guest of Capt. Sudduth, reeled home three bonita before the day was ended. Sergeant Marlin N. Hinman, of Boone, Iowa, an instructor at C&E battalion, was busy with two bonita and a mackerel. He had been on several previous runs. Lieutenant (junior grade) Richard Pyle, of Pasadena, Calif., a new arrival at the



Even though only one yellowtail was caught, bonita such as this one kept Skipper Anderson busy with the gaff during the day-long trip



MSgt. Leo Gurnoe's son, Leo, Jr., with Dad's catch—the only yellowtail

depot's dental department, made his first cruise on the *Alibi Run* but he came back with a pair of bonita.

Corporal Frank R. Gilbert, from Bishop, Calif., who normally bosses the boat house and the Rod and Gun Club quarters there, hit a barracuda. Gurnoe's son, Leo, Jr., hooked into a nice-sized bonita. Even H. B. Wells—when he wasn't busy snapping pictures—was hauling in bonita, barracuda and mackerel. Me, I was still trying to catch an anchovy in the bait tank.

Midway in the morning, Andy moved the boat to another spot where our luck was still no-yellowtail, until Gurnoe's reel began paying out line at the fastest pace any of us had seen thus far. There is no mistaking the powerful initial run of a yellowtail, whether you're casting for one with anchovies—as we were—or large sardines, or trolling along rocky shores with feather lures, plugs or spoons. When a yellowtail bites a hook, it's gone. Not in a straight dive, but angling for the bot-

tom in a twisting, turning, crash dive. Gurnoe set the star drag on his reel and tried winding in but ended up losing more than he was able to gain to the metallic-blue-to-green specimen at the end of his line.

Back and forth, across the bow and back to the fantail, Gurnoe worked his fish, while the rest of us ducked out of the way, careful not to cross our lines with him. Once, near the end of half an hour, Gurnoe had the still-fighting fish close enough to the surface to see the yellow horizontal stripe that went from eye to tail, and the yellow fins and tail. The back had a satin sheen. Now we had a positive identification. Yellowtail had a look at our boat, too, and plunged once more for the bottom. Gurnoe, an experienced fisherman, adjusted quickly on his drag tension to keep the prize from breaking the line or tearing its mouth from the hook. Then began the weary process of reeling in again while the yellowtail fought capture every inch of the line.

Near the top the second time, the yellow' began circling off the stern, precariously close to the sharp blades of the *Alibi Run's* screw. Twice, the fish broke the surface of the ocean and tried to launch new dives, unsuccessfully. With an assist from Andy's gaff, Mr. Yellowtail soon was flopping furiously on the deck at Gurnoe's feet.

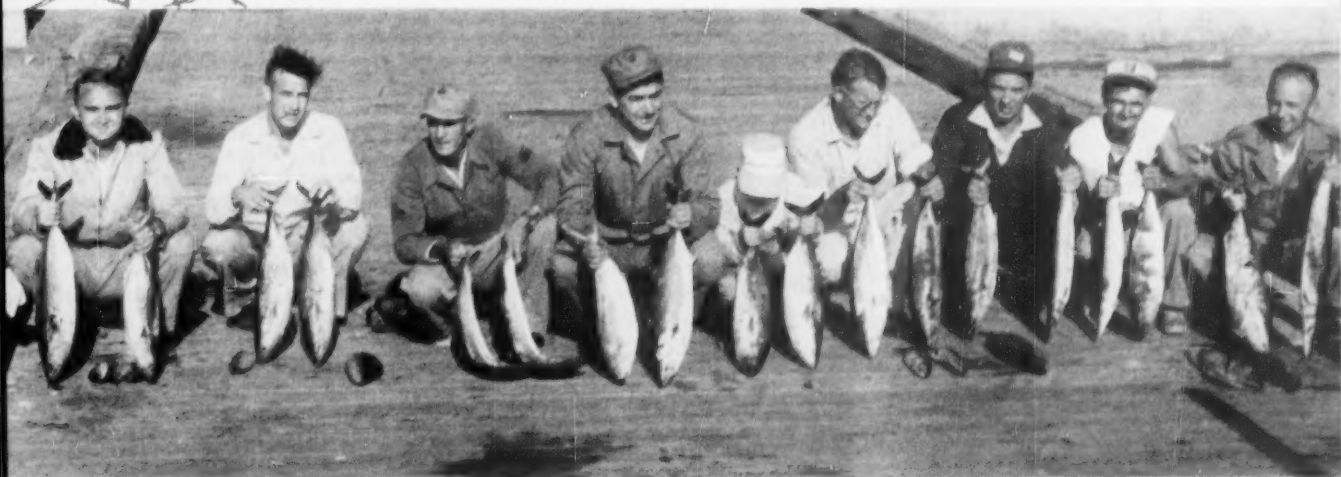
Close to eight and a half pounds, it was the only yellowtail taken aboard the *Alibi Run* that day. There was no need to halt at the official docks to register any yellows, bluefins, or albacore on the way back to base. After being stranded for three hours, we were glad to limp home.

Hardly a nibble was had after the yellowtail was boated and we decided to try bottom-fishing the kelp beds on the west side of South island, a bit isolated from the middlegrounds, but a couple of boats followed the *Alibi Run* into the waters screened off by a tip of the island. By noon, Doctor Pyle, Johnson, Wells, (continued on page 58)



A sneaky sea gull spotted Johnson's fish bait and tried refueling in mid-air

**It almost turned out to
be a dry run for those
aboard the "Alibi Run"**



Lo, the fishermen and their reward. (Left to right) Pyle, Hinman, McAllister, big Gurnoe, little Gurnoe,

Fleming, Sudduth, Anderson, Johnson. The author, TSgt. Bob Suhosky, caught something too—a cold

Climbing a Jacob's ladder was good exercise



ORANGE ONE

by Robert L. Hassett

COMMANDER Edwin C. Rawlins' attitude toward oranges reflected the highest credit upon himself and the United States Naval Service.

It sounds crazy, I know, but I really mean that. Even now, 10 years later, whenever I see oranges I think of the skipper of *APA 347* and how he felt about them. And I wonder what became of all those we left aboard.

Cdr. Rawlins was Regular Navy. He was a graduate of the Naval Academy. Myself, I've never been to Annapolis, Md. The closest I ever got to Annapolis was Bainbridge, which is in the same state. I was discharged from the Marines in Bainbridge but I never got to Annapolis.

Sometimes, now, when I see oranges and begin to think about Cdr. Rawlins and his ship, I get an urge to go there and see what might have made him feel the way he did about oranges.

APA 347 was a transport ship like hundreds of others used to carry soldiers and Marines to and from combat areas during the Pacific war. We went aboard *APA 347* in March of 1945. Sailing aboard an *APA* was always better than a smaller ship, like an *LST*. The *APAs* were bigger. There was more room to move about. The chow was always better on *APAs*. Chow is a service term for food. Another one is mess. Much of it was.

But not on *APAs*. Fresh stores made life aboard an *APA* good duty. We were always glad to be aboard an *APA*. Early in 1945 the division was alerted for combat. We had just finished six weeks of maneuvers when we got the word to board ship.

The maneuvers were on Guadalcanal. There were day problems and night problems, forced marches and practice landings. Everything the top echelon felt made for good maneuvers.

There were other things, too. Things like cases of jungle rot, sore feet, sore backs, everything that makes for good maneuvers. On Guadalcanal the chow was "mess".

So when the word was passed to board ship we didn't mind. Sailing meant sack time, good chow and maybe something to help the jungle rot.

Sickbays aboard ship always seemed better supplied than those on land. I mean, on land jungle rot was treated by applying a purple solution to the affected area. It didn't seem to help much. Of course, not many cases of jungle rot cleared up aboard ship, either, but there were more colors to the solutions.

When we got the word we were sailing we didn't know where we were going. We seldom did. But we never got lost. Someone always saw to it we got to wherever it was we were supposed to go.

So we weren't worried. I mean we weren't worried about getting there. A lot of us were worried about what might happen after we did.

We boarded ship early one afternoon on a day like many others we had spent on Guadalcanal. The sun was just as bright and we were just as hot. We carried full field gear on our backs. We were in a mortar section but we didn't have to carry the mortars aboard ship.

A working party loaded the mortars, ammo and other heavy gear. Melvin and I didn't catch the loading detail. Joe and Denzil did. The four of us were members of the same gun crew. Melvin and I went through Parris Island and New River together. We met Joe and Denzil in San Diego. We had been together ever since.

As I say, APA 347 was a transport. There are two ways to board a transport. You can carry your gear up the gangway if they lower the gangway or you can climb a Jacob's ladder. We usually used the Jacob's ladder. It wasn't the easiest way to do it. But the people that always got us to wherever we were supposed to go must have thought it was the best way.

It may be faster, I don't know. It's more exercise, anyway. Exercise is very important for troops going into combat. It toughens them. And climbing a Jacob's ladder with full gear is about the best exercise there is.

It's good for the reflexes, too. It sharpens them. I mean if you haven't got good reflexes, you're liable to get hit with a helmet dropped by some feather merchant above you on the ladder.

Of course, all Marines are instructed to hook the chin strap of their helmets when boarding ship over a Jacob's ladder. But helmets have been known to fall. Not everyone gets the word on

strapped helmets, which is one of the evils of war, especially for the guy who gets hit.

There were no dropped helmets going aboard APA 347. Maybe everyone got the word or maybe we were lucky. Anyway, it was good exercise and, like I say, it sharpened our reflexes.

All Marines are also carefully instructed how to climb a Jacob's ladder. It's made of very strong, coarse rope strands. It's like a cargo net. The rope strands crisscross. The vertical ones are for the hands. You use those to pull yourself up. The horizontal strands are for the feet. If you put your hands on the horizontal strands you may get them stepped on.

Sometimes the first thing Marines did after boarding a ship over a Jacob's ladder was to go to sickbay to get their hands and feet treated.

The Marine SOP calls for Marines boarding ship over a Jacob's ladder to sort of lunge over the side after the last rope strands have been overcome. Then they are supposed to clear the side so the people following can get aboard.

That's the way it happened most of the time. But not always. Sometimes, some sort of fell over the side onto the deck. The gear on our backs was always heavy and it was always hot.

That's what happened the day we boarded APA 347. I mean a lot of us fell over the side and landed on the deck. This always made the sailors laugh. They'd ask all sorts of foolish questions like didn't we know we were Marines and where were our dress blues.

I guess it was all in fun. Anyway, we didn't mind. We were too damned tired.

After Melvin and I fell aboard APA 347 and the sailors laughed we picked ourselves up and headed below. Maybe it was the sweat burning my eyes but I thought as I staggered through the hatch the deck had an orange glow.

After we stowed our gear away, Melvin and I went topside to watch the rest of the outfit come aboard. We leaned over the rail and made bets on which Marines would keep their feet when their boondockers hit the deck.

Only about half of them did so Melvin and I didn't feel too bad. The sailors kept laughing and asking about the dress blues. That was knocked off, though, when a Marine who forgot to lunge over the side lunged at a sailor when he picked himself off the deck.

Melvin and I got tired of watching Marines fall aboard so we started to shoot the breeze.

"I wonder where we're headed," I said.

"Iwo," Melvin said. "I say we're going to Iwo."

"Maybe," I said, "but they've got a lot of stuff up there now. Three divisions."

"Yeah, and there's a lot of stuff flying around up there and we're losing a lot," Melvin said. "It must be worse than Tarawa and Peleliu put together."

"I guess it is," I said. "Well, we'll know where we're going soon enough. They've got to tell us before we get there, I think."

Then the ship's public address system piped all hands attention. "Now hear this. Now hear this. Chow down for all passengers at 1600." Then a pause, then, "Now hear this. Now hear this. Sweepers man your brooms. Clean sweep-down, fore and aft."

We were passengers. The Marines, I mean. They always called troops

TURN PAGE



Sometimes, the first thing the Marines did was go to sickbay

ORANGE ONE (cont.)

aboard ship passengers. I suppose they called us passengers because they were taking us someplace.

Now the Marines laughed as the sweep detail came on deck. The Marines asked foolish questions, too, like what kind of ammo did the brooms fire and did the sailors know how to field strip the brooms.

"Why do you suppose they're having sweep-down now for, before all the troops are aboard?" Melvin asked me.

"I don't know. To keep the ship clean, I guess," I said.

"Damnit, I'm not stupid. I know they're cleaning the ship. I mean why are they doing it now? How can they have a clean sweep-down with all the damn troops falling and flopping all over the deck?"

"I don't know. It must be for the discipline or the exercise," I said.

I had learned long ago there were two reasons for everything. Discipline and exercise. If it wasn't one, it had to be the other. Sometimes it was both. But, always, it was one or the other.

Melvin and I were still shooting the breeze later, wondering where we were headed, as we moved forward in the chow line. The line was long. Chow lines always were.

Melvin held out for Iwo. Others in the line were spreading the word that we were going to hit the Japanese mainland to take the pressure off Iwo. Somehow that didn't sound right to me. As we neared the hatch leading down to the mess hall, those up front passed the word the Navy was serving fresh meat.

We forgot about Iwo and Japan and started wondering what kind of meat the Navy was serving. It turned out to be beef. Fresh beef, potatoes, beets, carrots, bread with real butter, coffee and, for those that wanted one, an orange.

I passed up the orange. I gave mine to Melvin. He loved them. I never cared much for them. I don't now. It's just that now I'm more conscious of them.

We were underway two days before we saw Denzil or Joe. Some Marine officers had volunteered them to help square away the No. 2 hold. Melvin and I were sitting on Melvin's poncho on the fantail near the deck gun. We spread the poncho on the deck because that way the heat from the deck didn't bother us as much.

Denzil came over. He was a card player; a good one, too. He could play almost every game I ever heard of. His specialty was pinochle.

"What d'ya say, how about a little

pinochle?" Denzil dropped down on the poncho.

"Cut-throat or partners?" Melvin asked.

"What about the detail you're on?" I said.

"Partners. Joe'll be topside in a minute as soon as they check the last crate. The detail's secured then," Denzil said.

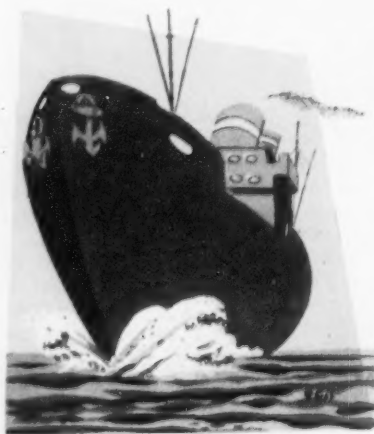
He took a pack of cards from the pocket of his dungaree jacket and began shuffling them.

"Crate, crate of what?" I asked.

"Oranges. Must be millions of them aboard. Must be going to shoot the damn things at the Nips. Never saw so many oranges in my life," Denzil said.

Joe came over. He and Denzil teamed up against Melvin and me. Denzil started to deal.

"What's the scoop on the oranges?"



Melvin asked Joe.

"I dunno. All I know is they must have enough for six divisions," Joe said.

"I know the scoop. A sailor gave me the word," Denzil said. "The scoop is there was a foul-up. They got a couple of extra loads aboard. Thought they were getting apples and eggs. But they got oranges."

"Oranges. How could they foul up and get oranges for eggs?" Melvin asked.

"How? How long you been in this lash-up, Mac?" Denzil took the bid at 28 and made clubs trump.

"That's good dope. I like oranges," Melvin said.

"Too bad they didn't have you working on the detail, then stowing 'em away in the hold," Joe said. He took a hand with an ace of diamonds and pushed the cards toward Denzil.

"Well, they must have a lot aboard. We've been getting oranges with every chow," I said.

"I tell you they must have enough for six divisions," Joe said.

"How about you, do you like 'em?" Joe asked me.

"No, I don't like them," I said.

"Me, neither, I hate 'em," Joe said.

"What other dope you got?" Melvin asked Denzil.

"Well, I know there's two commanders aboard. Both full commanders. One's named Rawlins. He's the short, fat one. The other's named Stuart. Rawlins is the skipper," Denzil said.

"What are they like? What do the sailors say about them?" I asked.

"What d'ya think two commanders would be like? The sailors say they're both braid happy. Bangin' ears for captain, both of them," Denzil said.

"Sounds great," I said.

"Yeah," Joe said. He had a bandage on his right wrist.

"How'd you do that?" Melvin asked.

"A sailor let a crate slip," Joe said.

"Oh."

"You like oranges, huh?" Joe asked.

"Yeah, always have," Melvin said.

"I hope you choke on the seeds," Joe said.

We played pinochle until the p.a. system piped us below for briefing. In five minutes we had the word. The word was Okinawa. I couldn't even pronounce it. I'm not sure I say it right even now. But I can spell it. I think.

During the next few days there were a lot of sweep-downs. I mean more than usual. We noticed, too, the sweepers' brooms were always pushing a lot of orange peelings. It seemed the p.a. was always piping the sailors to man their brooms.

We, the Marines, I mean, had it easy. There weren't many working parties for the passengers and we spent most of the time playing cards. One day, right in the middle of a game of hearts we got this word over the p.a.:

"Now hear this. Now hear this. All passengers fall in on the fantail in five minutes."

Melvin and I gathered up the cards. Denzil and Joe folded up the poncho. The four of us headed for the fantail.

The muster started the scuttlebutt going strong. There was all sorts of "straight" dope being passed. Some guy said he heard the Okinawa operation was off and we were going to hit one of the Japanese home islands, or all of them at once.

But another guy said that was bum dope. He said the straight dope was that the war had ended. Not many believed that, though. We heard that one on the second day on Peleliu. The war was ending every day if you listened to some of the straight dope.

Our company commander, Captain Harrison, USMC, and other Marine

officers were heading for the fantail with the enlisted men so we figured whatever the dope was it must be plenty hot to bring the officers out of their wardrooms. They had fans in the wardrooms. It was cooler there than on deck.

After all the passengers fell in on the fantail, Cdr. Rawlings mounted the hatch cover of the No. 4 hold.

I could see right away Denzil hadn't been fair when he called the ship's skipper a short, fat guy. I would say he wasn't too tall and he was, maybe, a little stocky. I've seen lots of top sergeants and Navy chiefs fatter than Cdr. Rawlings.

He was dressed in a khaki shirt, khaki shorts and he was wearing his hat with the gold braid. Cdr. William B. Stuart, the exec, didn't get up on the hatch cover but I got a look at him, too. He was taller than the skipper and he weighed less.

The skipper spoke.

"Officers and men of the Marine Corps, welcome aboard my ship. First let me say most of my remarks are intended for the enlisted personnel. I requested the presence of the officers for reasons which will be apparent later."

The skipper paced up and down a couple of times. He put both hands on his hips and began to speak again.

"I have been in the Navy 27 years. During that time I have come to possess a great admiration for the Marine Corps. Believe me when I tell you I appreciate the life you men live on the beach and I salute you for it.

"However, during my Navy career I have never ceased to remember one of the most important things I learned at the Naval Academy. That is that a clean ship is a happy ship. We are all familiar with the importance the Navy and Marine Corps attaches to cleanliness. Keeping one's self or one's ship clean is a matter of discipline."

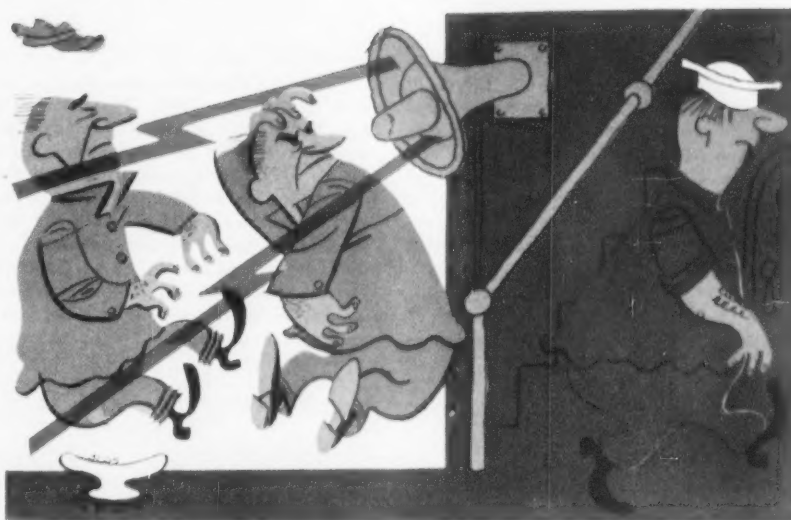
Even in the shower, I thought, you get it. When you turn on the water, that's discipline. When you soap up, that's exercise. You can't get away from one or the other or both.

The captain continued.

"Discipline is vitally necessary to any military establishment. The United States Naval Service prides itself on its discipline. Discipline has won battles. Battles win wars.

"We are headed into battle at this very moment. We shall win that battle and we shall win this war and we shall do it because we have learned discipline. I learned it many years ago at the Naval Academy. You have learned it more recently. The important thing is that we have learned it.

"Now, as you and I know, the food you men eat ashore and in combat is



The captain said for passengers to muster on the fantail

not always the best. It cannot be the best. Conditions do not permit it. However, our nation is doing everything possible to clothe and feed us as best it can, conditions permitting."

The skipper hitches up his shorts and produced an orange from a back pocket.

"However," he said, "we in the Navy realize you Marines do not always get the best of food.

"For that reason the food aboard this ship is of the finest as you have no doubt come to realize. There is plenty of it. From now until you go ashore you will eat well. We have fresh meat aboard. In addition to fresh meat and vegetables," the skipper's voice began to rise, "we have fresh fruit aboard.

"Fruit, like meat and vegetables, is healthful. We all know that. Oranges, I believe, are particularly healthful. I like oranges. I suppose most of you like oranges."

Suddenly, the skipper pointed to a Marine with two stripes stenciled on the left arm of his dungaree jacket.

The skipper held the orange out toward the Marine.

"You there, corporal, how about you? Do you like oranges?"

The corporal looked surprised. He hesitated, then said, "Yes, sir, I suppose so, sir."

"Fine," the skipper said, "I'm glad you do. As I say, I like oranges, too. And as I say, I appreciate the life you Marines live on the beach."

Now the skipper held the orange up over his head so all the passengers could see it.

"But for God's sake don't live it aboard my ship. Don't throw orange peelings on the decks of my ship. We have been generous with oranges aboard this ship. I don't think anyone will

deny that. We will continue to be generous with oranges but only if the decks are kept clean of peelings. I don't want to see another single peel on any deck. Understand?"

Cdr. Rawlings' tone became confidential but none of us had any trouble hearing him.

"I am Regular Navy. I am an Academy man. Most of the men in my crew have only been in the Navy a few months. They are not sailors yet. But, by God, they will be sailors when I am through with them.

"I am a commander. I have been in the Navy 27 years. It is my wish to make captain before my naval career ends. I am going to make captain. My crew will help me make captain. They had better. And, by God, you Marines, while you are aboard my ship, had better help me make captain.

"Navy captains do not command dirty ships. Remember that. Remember a clean ship is a happy ship. Now if there are any more peelings found on deck we will knock off the oranges and disciplinary action will be taken against the offenders. Understand? Any more peelings on deck and the oranges will be knocked off and disciplinary action taken. That is all."

The skipper lowered himself off the hatch cover and we passengers started drifting away from the fantail.

Just then the p.a. sounded off:

"Now hear this. Now hear this. Sweepers man your brooms. Clean sweep-down, fore and aft."

Three days after we got the word on the oranges, Cdr. Stuart, the exec, found three peelings aft of the No. 1 hold. The oranges were knocked off at the next chow. (Continued on page 74)

THE FIRST All-Marine Swimming and Diving Meet in July, at the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif., set records in each of the 10 swimming events and posted a high score for diving. And, because there'll be big doings "down under" next month, all distances were measured in meters rather than yards, while the meet itself was eyed as a stepping stone to Melbourne, Australia, and the 1956 Olympic Games.

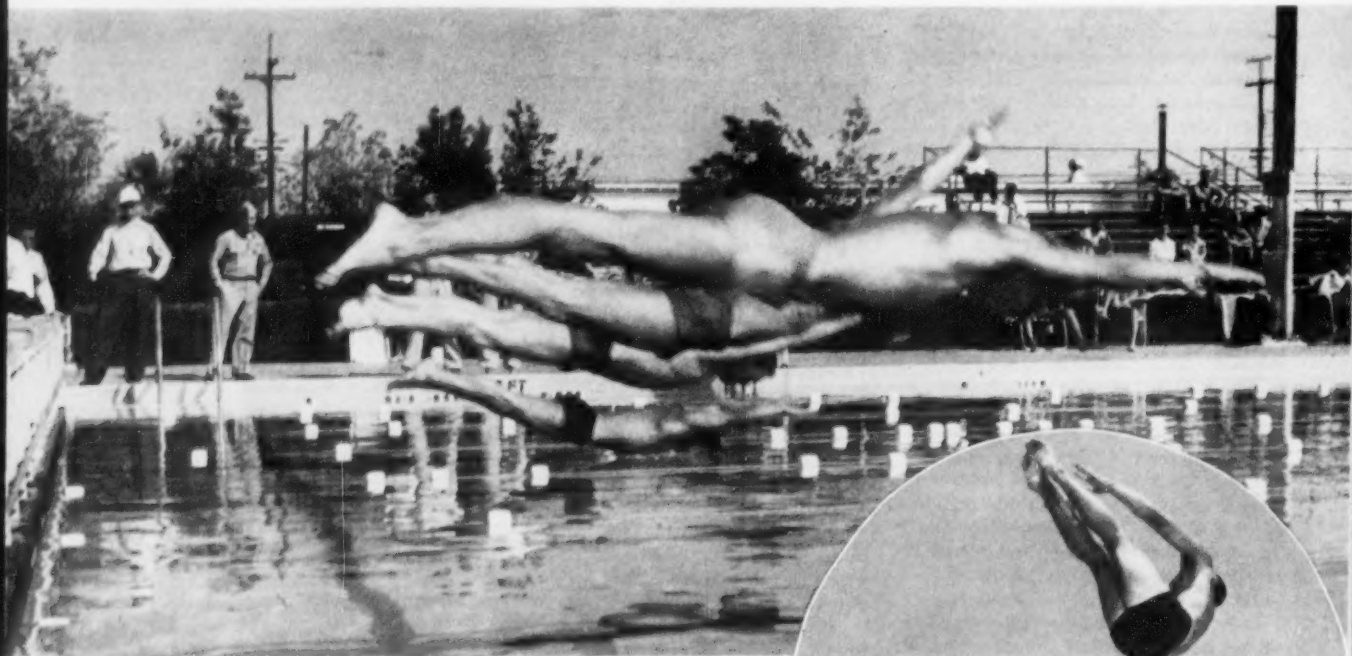
Swimming, often underrated as a

competitive sport, has been a part of the modern Olympics since the games were revived in 1896. This year, six top performers were chosen by the Southern Pacific AAU gentlemen presiding at El Toro's poolside, to enter the Olympic trials in Detroit, Mich., as the All-Marine team. How many of the sextet will go on to the big games is difficult to predict—the competition in Detroit will be almost as tough as that waiting in Australia—but the Corps has a chance in Hendrick "Sandy" Guide-

onse, Kerry Donovan, Tom Gale, Benny Harrison, Gary Duxtator and diver Reginald Ridgely.

Guideonse, the 1955 National AAU 100-meter freestyle champ from Yale and more recently of Quantico, was to the swim tests what Wes Santee has been to the All-Marine cinder circuses of the last few years—a one-man show. He brought Quantico home in fifth place in the team standings.

In the 100-meter freestyle race, a sprint swim particularly suited to his

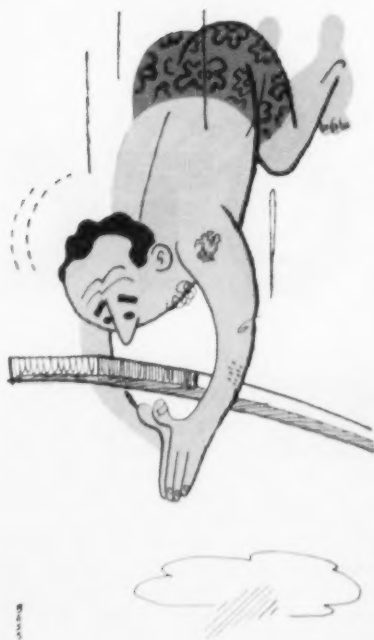


Southern Pacific AAU officials selected the All-Marine Team after Marine Corps records were set in 10 swimming events

R. H. Ridgely, FMFPac, amassed 327.10 points from the three-meter board to win



ALL-MARINE SWIMMING AND DIVING '56



by TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky
Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by
MSgt. H. B. Wells
Leatherneck Staff Photographer

Winners of the first All-Marine Swimming and Diving Meet went to Detroit for Olympic tryouts

liking. Guideonse outstroked Camp Pendleton's Kerry Donovan, a former swimming mate at Yale, and touched home in 58 seconds flat; not world-breaking time but outstanding in a slow pool. Ben Harrison, of the Fleet Marine Force, Pacific team, swam third.

When the distance was opened to 200 meters, freestyle, the Quantico aquaman sliced the tank in 2:22.1, more than 11 seconds ahead of Anthony Auer, of the Hawaii Marines. Jim Winberg, from the Third Marine Division on Okinawa, trailed in third at 2:38.

Guideonse swims forward or backward with the same easy style, and apparently with the same capacity for winning. Although he took the 100-meter backstroke event in the All-Marine swim in 1:13.2, he exceeded the 1:11.1 he had posted a week earlier in the Eleventh Naval District meet. Hawaii's Harrison and CampPen's Cecil Farley followed him to the finish line.

Word of Guideonse's prowess had preceded him to California and he performed in keeping with his advance billing. The surprise of the meet, however, was the nine-man aggregation from FMF-Pacific, Hawaii, coached by Otto Svenson. In the final team standings, they amassed 97 points to the Camp Lejeune FMF-Atlantic team's 62.

Pendleton took third place with 30 points, three up on the Third Marine Division. Quantico was fifth on Guideonse's three wins with 21 points, nosing host El Toro, sixth with 20. Barstow, the seventh entry in the meet, was



The All-Marine team met Dr. Sammy Lee, a famous Olympic diving champ. (L to R) Duxtator, Camp Lejeune; Guideonse, Quantico; Dr. Lee; Harrison, Ridgely, FMFPac; Gale, 3dMarDiv; Donovan, CampPen

saved from a shutout by Wallace Campbell's efforts in the 200-meter breast stroke—he swam sixth to gain one point.

The meet, directed by First Lieutenant Bob Chickey of El Toro, was a one-day contest, with only one final event in the morning. Following the two trial heats for the 100-meter freestyle run, the swimmers started stroking in the gruelling 1500-meter race. Hawaii's Ed Dooley took an early lead but was matched by Gary Duxtator, of Lejeune, at the 11th lap and had lost his advantage to the challenger by the 12th turn. Duxtator was never headed after that, and even lapped one swimmer en route to the finish. It took him 22 minutes, seven and three-tenths seconds.

In the first event of the afternoon, the Hawaii team took the 400-meter, medley relay finals. Ben Harrison—who eventually collected four individ-

ual trophies during the meet—was first into the 76° water, swam the backstroke portion of the relay and was followed in succession by Bob Kenny, breast stroke; John Gubrud, butterfly stroke, and Tony Auer, freestyle. Altogether, they covered the distance in 5:06.1. FMF-Atlantic was second.

Lanky Tom Gale, from Okinawa, won over six other entries in the 200-meter breast stroke finals, but it was one of the hardest races of the meet. Kenny and Svenson, both of Hawaii, pushed Gale all the way to finish second and third. The one-two-three times were clocked at 3:02.6; 3:04.7; and 3:05.1, respectively.

There were only three entrants in the 400-meter, individual medley relay in which each swimmer does 100 meters each of back stroke, breast stroke, butterfly and freestyle. Hawaii's Gubrud drew the center lane, flanked by Fred Parry and (continued on page 58)



NROTC

by Leslie S. Smith

**There are 52 colleges where officer
candidates may receive up to four years'
government-subsidized undergraduate education**

WITHIN the ivy-leagued walls of Columbia College, cultural center of New York City, can be found a small, but nevertheless important, Post of the Corps. By count, only three wear the Marine Corps uniform, but in reality there are many who, before long, will be exchanging Navy blue for Marine green. Along with philosophy and physics, mathematics and music, and other subjects, Columbia College offers a course called *Naval Science*. Unlike the many other courses listed in the catalogue, Naval Science usually is limited to a special group of students—those who are members of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps.

Shortly after the Second World War the government, under provisions of Public Law 729, reestablished units in selected colleges and universities throughout the United States. Today



The cadence count of midshipman officers echoed across Columbia campus during their weekly drill

sessions. This was a period early in the school year when keeping in step was a major problem

program



Military history, amphibious operations and the art of war, all become familiar to Marine candidates during their final two years of training

there are 52 academic institutions where officer candidates may receive up to four years of government subsidized undergraduate education. Columbia College, one of the leading liberal arts colleges in the nation, was among the 52 to open its gates to this new influx of highly qualified students.

Three Marine officers have taken up the academic life of educators at Columbia College. Colonel Peter J. Negri, professor of Naval Science and head of the NROTC unit; Captain James G. Cashman, Marine Officer Instructor; and Master Sergeant John A. Eazarsky are the Marines on a staff which directs a unit comprised of 260 NROTC students, educates them in the art of modern warfare and sees that they are ready to be commissioned as officers

in the Marine Corps or Navy by the time they receive their college degrees. Col. Negri, a veteran Marine officer, has held his post at Columbia for three years. The importance he attaches to the NROTC organization as one vital to national security is reflected in the superior methods of training he has effected. An active interest in the personal problems of his men, as well as in the overall conditions of their training, has won for Col. Negri the esteem and respect of all those under his command. The colonel realizes the importance good training will have, in addition to strengthening the Marine Corps, toward the successful fulfillment of personal ambitions.

The 260 students under the command of Col. Negri are technically known as

Midshipmen, USNR, and accordingly, wear the Navy uniform during their weekly drill sessions. When, however, they have completed two years of college, they are eligible to select the Marine Corps as their graduate alma mater. The remaining two years of college life then contain many hours of special study of the activities of the Marine Corps.

But long before these men could become eligible to receive a commission in the Marine Corps, they had to become candidates for college admission under the NROTC program. To do this they had to be high school graduates between the ages of 17 and 21, unmarried, and of sound mind and body. Each year thousands of high school seniors believe themselves to be prepared to meet these eligibility requirements, but from among these thousands only 1800 are eventually chosen. Active duty enlisted men also are eligible to apply for the 200 enlisted appointments given annually. The first obstacle the prospective candidate must hurdle is the Navy College Aptitude Test. This four-hour test is given in various high schools, and in specially designated centers and duty stations throughout the United States and its territories. It is primarily a competitive aptitude test designed to gauge the applicant's capacity to handle college work. Structurally, it closely approximates the general classification test given to recruits in the Marine Corps. Vocabulary, reading skill, knowledge of scientific principles, ability to reason logically—in terms of both graphically presented material and mathematical techniques—all are measured.

The first steps for next year's freshmen class are being taken at the present time. A booklet, issued yearly, outlines the procedure for civilian prospects to apply for the test. Bu Pers Inst. 1111.4B sets forth procedures for enlisted candidates. Only a few weeks remain for enlisted applications since they must be received at the Bureau of Naval Personnel by October 17, 1956, in order to be considered for the September, 1957, college class. These

TURN PAGE

NROTC PROGRAM (cont.)

applicants will take the college aptitude test this December.

Those obtaining the top scores on the written tests then undergo an exacting physical examination. During the day of their physical, the civilian candidates are interviewed individually by officers who try to learn something of the applicant's views, knowledge of and interest in, world affairs. The interviews generally cover a wide range of subjects and tend to expose much of the candidate's character which could not be learned from the written examination. In addition, the individual's sense of the importance of current events, and his emotional stability can be judged. Enlisted personnel are interviewed and must be recommended by their COs.

Each state and territory of the United States is assigned a proportionate share from the total civilian number to be accepted. The percentage of male high school students within an area, in relation to the entire country, determines the area's quota. For each state and territory a Selection Committee of three members is appointed by the Secretary of the Navy. A committee consists of a senior officer of the Marine Corps or Navy, a leading educator and a prominent citizen who is independent of the military and educational fields.

Along with the factual data, secured from the aptitude and physical examinations, appraisal is given to the civilian candidates' expressed motivations for a naval career. The decision

of the Selection Committee, based on a study of the information provided, is the final factor in the selection of applicants.

Final screening of enlisted candidates is accomplished at the U.S. Naval Preparatory School, Bainbridge, Md. The top scorers in the competitive exam are ordered to Bainbridge in June. Here they undergo a thorough refresher course in study technique and certain basic subjects while the selection of appointees is being made. After candidates have been accepted by their colleges, they are released from active service in August and immediately appointed midshipmen in the Naval Reserve.

The financial aid offered by the government under the NROTC program is complete enough to permit almost any student to go through college if he selects a college where costs are low. The NROTC program has been established in colleges throughout the nation where academic standards are high, and the selection of a college from among this group is left almost entirely to the student. Factors to be considered are normally the same as those influencing any student's choice of an alma mater. Nearness to home, the quality of its staff and the academic curriculum offered, are all important. And the candidate who anticipates a small and co-educational institution set upon mounds of green campus will find possibilities among the listed schools, and the man hoping to enter an institution which offers a wide choice of courses and situated within a metropolis will not be disappointed. Unfortunately, limitations im-

pose a quota upon each college, which means that perhaps a number of candidates must resort to a second or even third choice should they discover that their favored institution has been denied. Selection is decided entirely by the college admission board from among submitted applications and is based primarily upon the candidates' standing in the competitive examination. Enlisted candidates select their college while at Bainbridge.

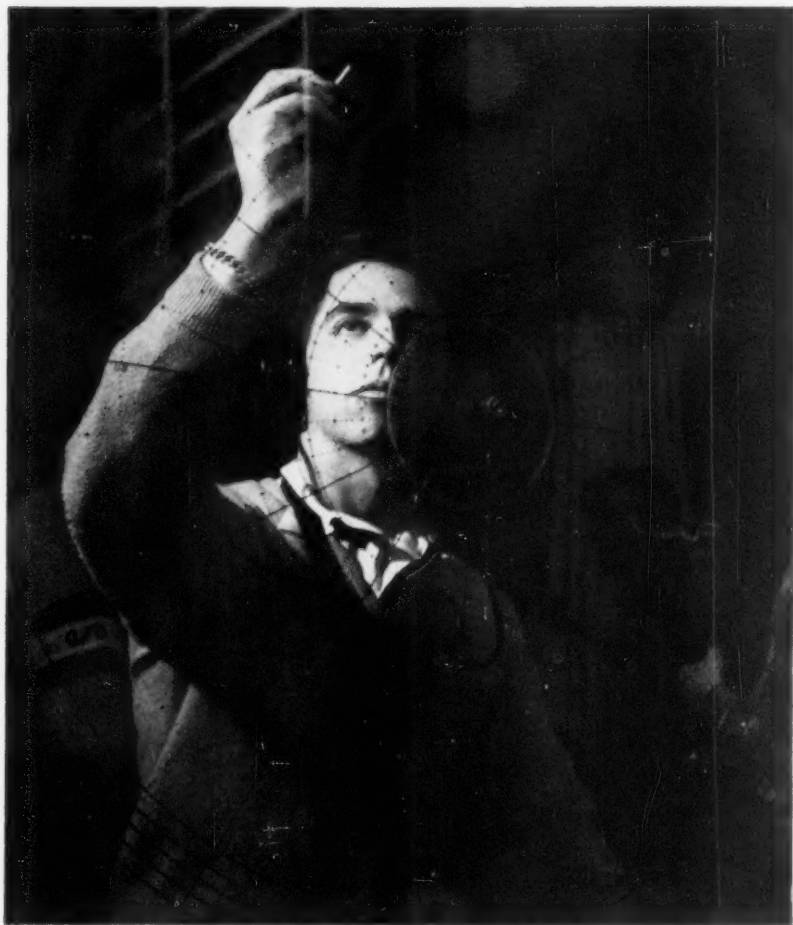
Upon admission to college under the NROTC program the student is sworn in as a Midshipman USNR, and his retainer pay, at the rate of \$50.00 per month, will begin from the time of his acceptance of this appointment. NROTC students are also permitted to undertake outside employment, as their time schedule allows, if they find their retainer pay insufficient to cover all expenses. Tuition, fees and textbooks are, of course, paid for by the government; uniforms to be worn during drill are also furnished.

Once in college, the student is required to take 24 semester hours of Naval Science as well as a certain amount of mathematics and physics. During the first two years of college all NROTC students are required to study basic courses in *Naval History* and *Orientation* and *Naval Weapons*. Both Marine and Navy students are taught these same fundamental courses, but during their junior and senior years the students who are to become Marine officers are separated from the Navy personnel and begin a program of study under a Marine Officer Instructor. The courses available to the Marine students include, *The Evolu-*



Quantico's six-week training for NROTC Marine candidates is divided between classroom and field

work. They're introduced to basic Marine subjects and undergo a thorough physical fitness program



Before a midshipman may select Marine training, he must learn the fundamentals of navigation, naval gunnery and other related subjects

tion of the Art of War, which is a historical analysis of the development of tactics and weapons; and a survey of the important battles and campaigns of American and European history. *Basic Strategy and Tactics* for Marine students is a study of modern strategic principles, designed to give the future Marine officer a sound knowledge of the tactics of modern warfare. The senior year will take these men into the study of the backbone of Marine operations, *Amphibious Warfare*. This is combined with a survey of the requirements of leadership for the junior officer and the basic principles of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Capt. James Cashman, Marine Officer Instructor at Columbia College, constantly emphasizes the need to develop through these courses a feeling of appreciation for the importance of leadership with a sound foundation in the art of war.

Beyond the classroom activities is the drill field. Southfield at Columbia becomes a military parade ground every Friday afternoon—the job of teaching

the men the proper methods of organized drill has fallen upon a man as skilled in the use of the M-1 on the drillfield as on the battlefield. MSgt. John A. Eazarsky, since his arrival at Columbia in July, 1955, has been teaching the weekly drill periods as well as organizing, with Capt. Cashman, a crack drill team and a small bore rifle team. The men have the use of the NROTC armory where they learn the M-1 and other Marine weapons. The armory is also used as a rifle range where Capt. Cashman and MSgt. Eazarsky work with their rifle team.

Life in college is by no means all classroom and field work for the men, and the importance of outside activities is constantly emphasized. Many of the men are fraternity members and the Marine Corps is well represented in all Columbia sports.

Within the ranks of the NROTC, the students are led by their own officers and petty officers who work directly under Capt. Cashman and MSgt. Eazarsky. All student officers are seniors in college and promotion is decided by

aptitude standing upon completion of the junior year.

Capt. Cashman has been gradually turning over more and more authority to the student officers. He feels that there is no better time for these men to learn responsibility than during their college years. By having their own command within the overall command the men are better able to develop as leaders and they become more accustomed to the idea of being a part of a military organization. One situation faced by the Marine officers at Columbia is the fact that students in the NROTC, although under contract with the Department of the Navy, are not subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The only form of disciplinary action is a system of demerits. In the long run this has proved itself quite effective. The total number of demerits a man has is subtracted from his aptitude score, which, in turn, will affect his chance of being promoted, and there is always the final threat of being dropped from the program entirely if the number of demerits becomes too large.

Students in the NROTC are subject to release from the program at any time, if such action is to the best interest of the Naval Service. Also Midshipmen who are not successful in school because of scholastic failure, inaptitude, misconduct, physical health, or other reasons, may be released from their contracts and separated from the program.

Upon graduation from college and completion of the NROTC requirements, Marine candidates are commissioned second lieutenants in the Regular Marine Corps.

College students who do not plan to make a career in the Naval Service, and who do not need financial assistance from the government, but who do realize the advantage of fulfilling their military obligation as officers in the Marine Corps or Navy, are offered the opportunity to become members of the NROTC under the *Contract* student program. These men are not selected under the competitive system. The Professor of Naval Science selects them from among those applicants who are already in attendance at the college.

Contract NROTC students enter into a contract with the Secretary of the Navy, in which they agree to take the prescribed Naval Science Courses, attend drills, and take part in one Summer training cruise. They are paid an allowance during their junior and senior years, given the required uniforms, and upon graduation they are commissioned in the Marine Corps or Navy Reserve. As with all Reserve officers, active duty depends upon the needs of the (continued on page 74)

Once a Marine...



EACH MONTH *Leatherneck* will publish the names of officer and enlisted personnel who are retired from the Marine Corps. Newsworthy items concerning retired personnel will also be published. Names of retired personnel are furnished by the Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, and are not to be considered as orders to retirement or transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Edited by TSgt. Paul C. Curtis



Official USMC Photo

The "General Shepherd Trophy" was accepted by Assistant Secretary of the Army, Mr. Henry Marsh.

Marines winning the National Trophy Rifle Team and Individual Matches get miniatures of the trophy

Twin star pines, planted in memory of the late Lieutenant General William T. Clement, USMC (Ret'd.), were dedicated during a ceremony at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif., recently.

General Clement, holder of the Navy Cross and veteran of more than 35 years' Marine Corps service, died in October, 1955, and was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

Mrs. Ethel G. Clement, the general's widow, unveiled a bronze plaque during the ceremony, which was attended by a group of close

friends who were responsible for planting the trees.

The pines have been planted on each side of the west arch entrance to the Depot's main administration building. The plaque will be suspended from a metal stand located in front of one of the trees. It bears the inscription: "Twin Star Pines Planted By Friends In Memory Of Lt. General William T. Clement, United States Marine Corps. Commanding General, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, September, 1949 to December, 1951."

The command at San Diego was

General Clement's last tour of duty before retirement.

Information Section
Marine Corps Recruit Depot
San Diego, Calif.

* * *

Master Sergeant James A. Mourning, USMC (Ret'd.) died recently after an extended illness at his home in Garden Grove, Calif.

MSgt. Mourning was a veteran of World War II and had lived in Garden Grove for the past 10 years. Burial was in Ft. Rosecrans National Cemetery, San Diego, Calif. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Leila F. Mourning.

Officers and enlisted who have been retired from the Marine Corps

Placed On Retired List (30 years)

Name	Rank
GRIEBEL, John H.	Brig. Gen
MC DOWELL, Robert H.	Colonel
BOURNE, Arthur H.	CWO
POWROZNIK, John F.	CWO
STUTTZ, John G.	CWO

Placed On Retired List (20 years)

Name	Rank
HINKLE, Thornton M.	Brig. Gen.
WERMUTH Jr., John J.	Brig. Gen.
DICKEY, Joseph L.	Colonel
NEGRI, Peter J.	Colonel
ALFORD, Walter W.	Lieut. Col.
GILL, John H.	Lieut. Col.
NICHOLS Jr., Charles S.	Lieut. Col.
ADAMS, Frederick L.	Major
EHRlich, Murray	Major
HAMIL, James N.	Major
PEEL, Edd F.	Major
HARRELL Jr., John E.	Captain
HUNTER, Samuel F.	Captain
MEADORS, William H.	Captain
TINKLEPAUGH, Homer E.	Captain
VITKA, Stephen J.	Captain
BOGLER, Leo J.	CWO
FOUCH, William E.	CWO
HUNEYCUTT, Fred S.	CWO

Placed On Disability Retired List

Name	Rank
WENSINGER, Walter W.	Lieut. Gen.
LAUE, Ewart S.	Brig. Gen.
WEHLE, John	Brig. Gen.
SEIBERT II, Charles J.	Lieut. Col.
HILL, Jesse O.	Major
MILLER, Robert L.	1st Lieut.
WATKINS Jr., Joel S.	1st Lieut.
FITZGERALD Jr., James J.	2nd Lieut.

Placed On Retired List (Public Law 810)

Name	Rank
CORSON, Kenneth P.	Lieut. Col.
VOELTER, Karl E.	Lieut. Col.

Placed On Retired List (Public Law 379)

Name	Rank
ROONEY, Francis J.	Major

Transferred To Fleet Marine Corps Reserve

Master Sergeants

Name	Service No.	MOS
ABERNATHY, William O.	236361	0141
AKIN, Max H.	253551	9900
ALEXANDER, Raymond B.	270466	0141
ANDERSON, Orville B.	200596	1169
BURTON, Harold M.	152987	3537
CARRIER, George H.	254478	0441
COFF, Harry H.	244361	0141
COOPER, Roderick R.	253360	0141
DE LOACH, Roger	252384	3061
FARLEY, William A.	262158	0369
FINLEY, Theron W.	256470	0141
FREDERICKS, Jean L.	252889	4331
GALLAGHER, Joseph F.	245198	3049
GUY, John C.	256440	3349
JORDAN Jr., William L.	250216	0369
KAY, Ernest	253553	0141
MC CALL, Frank	245791	0141
MITCHELL, Norman L.	256635	2131
MOORE, James P.	236720	1379
ROSS, Theodore E.	252439	3537
SCONERS, Jehugh	253928	3371
SHANOLTZ, Harry O.	250060	3516
SCHLATTER, Wilfred A.	255181	0369
SHORT, Ernest E.	225721	3616
SILER, Ralph W.	246617	0141
SIMMONS, Osceola O.	240044	3516
WEAVER, Joel C.	249867	1379

Placed On Retired List (Public Law 476)

Name	Rank
KELLER, Harold M.	Colonel
KNOWLES, Chester H.	Lieut. Col.
WILLIAMS, Lytle G.	Lieut. Col.
ROBINSON, Joe L.	Major
THOMPSON, James D.	Major
HARDEN, Ross U.	1st Lieut.
NORTHUP, Eugene S.	1st Lieut.
RICE, Fleetwood	1st Lieut.
RUDNICK, Isadore H.	1st Lieut.

Placed On Retired List (30 years) Master Sergeants

Name	Service No.	MOS
POWELL, William G.	187516	3121

Technical Sergeants

Name	Service No.	MOS
BELFORD, Robert S.	244212	3371
HARRIS, Alex T.	250142	0141
MC NALLEY, William A.	265504	3371
PRICE, Floyd M.	205670	1169
PRICE, Henry G.	261506	2131
RICKS, Kelly E.	255156	3049
TOMLINSON, John E.	253600	1347
WILLIAMS Jr., Grayson D.	253279	6511

Transferred To Reserve Retired List Master Sergeants

Name	Service No.	MOS
NEUMANN, William C.	207703	0141

Placed On Temporary Disability Retired List

Master Sergeants

Name	Service No.	MOS
AILSWORTH, Otis M.	250482	0141
HOWARD, David P.	317808	3049
THOMPSON, Giles W.	239273	2311

Technical Sergeants

Name	Service No.	MOS
CARR, Norman W.	647012	2561
D'ALESSANDRO, Emilio G.	425115	1871
LEACH, Robert L.	368981	9911
MC COLLUM, Clyde B.	257693	0849

Staff Sergeants

Name	Service No.	MOS
BARLOW, Mervin W.	426265	1391
FOX, Guy G.	1126337	0848
HALEY, Roy M.	1071611	0369
KITZMAN, Willis H.	506794	0369
MC CRACKEN, William L.	663738	0141
O'DONNELL, John J.	267368	0369
RENNER, Billy D.	618894	6413
ZIER, Samuel R.	607364	3041

Placed On Permanent Disability Retired List

Master Sergeants

Name	Service No.	MOS
STOCKS, Marion H.	207807	0369

END

Leatherneck Laffs

by FLEISCHAUER



"So then I says to this witch doctor,
'Buster, you don't pack the gear!'"



"Consider Private Huxby and his
Happy Halloween humor for
a little EPD!"



"Honestly, I don't know why you get
so upset over a few children
playing 'Trick or Treat'!"



"It is tasty, I got the recipe
from an old Marine mess
sergeant."



"Gotta watch these women drivers. That left turn signal can mean anything!"



"Trick or Treat!"



"No wonder the top's bitter; his date stood him up!"

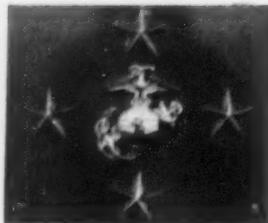


"Don't know, but he seems to be the life of the party!"

Leatherneck Magazine

"And it's got push button steering!"





IF I WERE

Commandant

Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Write your suggestions in the form of a double-spaced typewritten letter of not more than 200 words, and mail to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Be sure to include your name, rank, and service number.

Dear Sir:

Every man who drills troops, both enlisted and officer, has his own ground rules. Even organizational ground rules are instilled at times. Why has a simple drill become a mass confusion drill? I don't have an answer to that question, but if I were Commandant I would have an answer for the elimination of the ground rule system.

First, I would replace the Landing Party Manual with a Marine Corps Manual. Everything a Marine would normally look for in the Landing Party Manual would be included in this book. It would serve as the Marines' "Military Bible."

Second, I would instruct commanding officers by letter that the drill, as stated in the Marine Corps Manual, would be **STRICTLY ADHERED TO WITHOUT ANY DEVIATION WHATSOEVER.**

The reason for this should be obvious to every Marine, both enlisted and officer, who has engaged in drill or observed troops at drill. Three or four men, or even more, arguing that the way they were taught to give commands or movements is the *only* way. Because these men were taught by ground rules to cover the lack of knowledge by their instructors, we end up in mass confusion on the part of all concerned. An hour or more of valuable instructional time is nothing less than wasted.

If the ground rule situation is not done away with immediately, then in a short period of time the same situation present in the drill now in use will again present itself in The New Drill which the Marine Corps has recently adopted. Months or possibly even years of planning could be wasted.

Any changes to the drill should be made by proper authority in Washington, D.C., and not by individual units or individual persons in a command. I really believe this would save a vast amount of instructional time by commands receiving personnel from other commands.

No more confusion. Just the *right way* and *no other*. It can be done.

SSgt. Raymond L. Wroten
589458

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would make the following changes in the Pay Department as far as the paying of personnel of the different organizations which make up our military bases.

1. I would bond the first three enlisted pay grades in the Disbursing Offices, which would make them eligible as the paying officers for squadrons or companies, whichever is applicable.

2. This would relieve the officers from the different organizations from losing much needed time to complete

their military assignments, which is more beneficial to the Marine Corps and its standards.

3. This also would give the first three enlisted pay grades the opportunity to hold the responsibility of acting as the disbursing officer in case of illness or death, etc.

4. By accomplishing this, it would give the sergeants and below the incentive to become a Staff NCO and hold the responsibility of that grade.

SSgt. James G. Currie
1154982

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would change the current policy in regard to change of Military Occupational Specialty in the case of Staff Non-commissioned Officers. In order to bring about a more equitable basis for promotion, and certainly a great morale factor for men already in an occupational field, I would institute the following:

A Staff NCO who requests a change of MOS, and is granted same, either on basis of school or experience, would assume a date of rank the same as the effective date of MOS change.

It is felt that Staff NCOs having vast experience in a particular specialty should not be penalized on promotion due to senior men coming into the field above them. This is especially true in this period of limited pro-

motion to the E-7 level. Qualification for a change of MOS is often obtained by attendance at a service school—this gives theory, a factor not wholly adequate for proficiency in many fields. Only practical experience over a number of years can give an adequate background. The present system permits a Staff NCO to be put in an uncomfortable position in that his juniors in rank can very well be his superiors in knowledge of the job at hand. A Staff Noncommissioned Officer who must be "carried" by junior men until such time as he may be fully qualified (or may not, for that matter) does not deserve to be the senior.

Years in service is definitely not the criteria for promotion in a technical field—years of experience in a particular field appears to be a more true yardstick of measure in this technical era.

MSgt. M. R. Wuerth
457627

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would order all officers in a command status throughout the Corps to meet with their Staff NCOs according to the following:

General officers and their staff heads once every six months.

Commanding officers of regiments and their staff heads once every three months.

Commanding officers of battalions and their staff heads once every month.

Commanding officers of companies once every week.

Officers commanding comparable organizations in Aviation and other Marine activities would also comply with the above.

At the meetings, every six months and three months, information which was felt would be of general interest could be passed out—such as new training procedures, status of recruiting, legislation before the Congress, new equipment being introduced and so forth. The Staff NCOs could bring up any questions about which they are in doubt.

At the meetings held monthly and weekly information which was felt would be of direct interest could be passed out—such as results of previous inspections, new training to be started and so forth. The Staff NCOs could pass on recommendations they feel valuable and discuss any gripes

about situations which might be affecting morale of the command.

The lower enlisted ranks would be encouraged to bring their problems and gripes to the Staff NCOs knowing that they would receive consideration and would be passed on. This would in no way replace the request mast procedure, but there are sometimes small, petty gripes which a man in the lower ranks would like to express without bringing attention to himself by using mast procedure. Thus it would be brought to responsible persons' attention instead of being repressed within the individual and eventually result in a discharge rather than a reenlistment.

These meetings would place more prestige in the ranks of the Staff NCOs and would help the officers to know their Staff NCO's better and they, in turn, to know their officers better. It would give the individual more of a sense of belonging and encourage more spirit in the organizations.

MSgt. Donald D. Frantz
411946

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would issue an order to cease and desist from calling or referring to Marines in any medium as "members," "personnel," "subject men" or "EM's." A Marine is a Marine. We try to make Marines out of our men so let's start calling and referring to them as Marines.

Capt. J. E. Blanchard
019740



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, there is one important matter that I would do my utmost to improve throughout our Corps. That is to restore the proper authority to all ranks, by that I mean, seniors should give their juniors the authority due their rank.

For example, today a staff sergeant in many outfits is standing the duties of a corporal; such as duty NCO of a company. This, therefore, relieves

the corporal of the authority that goes with his rank. We also stand duty called Moral Guidance. A Staff NCO stands four hours a night on week days tending to the sergeants and below, making sure that they know how to take care of their 782 gear, answering questions, etc. In the past this job would have been taken care of by a corporal or a sergeant and there is no apparent reason why they can't do it today. I have stood these duties and have approached my seniors with the question, "WHY?"

The most common answer I received was, "They are too young and inexperienced to accept the responsibilities of a corporal or a sergeant."

Yet, they are holding that rank and getting paid for the duties they are not fulfilling. This, in my opinion, is hurting both the individual and the Marine Corps. The answer, as I have just stated, tells me that you, as my senior, have neglected your obligations as a Marine and that I have failed in the training of my juniors. It is my opinion, that no one person is perfect; therefore, mistakes will be made. When these mistakes occur, the person responsible should be corrected, but by no means should he be relieved of his authority and obligations to the Marine Corps, as seems to be the case that exists today. Our young Marines of today are of the same type of men that we had in our Corps 10 and 15 years ago; if those men could handle the responsibilities in years gone by, then our new breed can do the same; and I believe that they can if we would just give them the chance.

Speaking for myself, if I neglected to do all that I possibly could to relieve some of the burdens that are on my senior's shoulders, then I, as a technical sergeant in the U. S. Marine Corps, have failed in my obligations. If given the chance, I believe our new breed will react in the same manner. One of two things should exist in our Corps today: First of all, give our juniors the authority and the privileges that go with their rank; secondly, if you don't think that the man rates them, then don't give him the rank that he does not deserve. With all sincerity, I believe that if this one obstacle can be conquered, and it can if we try, then our reenlistments, morale and most of all, esprit de corps will reach a new high.

TSgt. Richard N. St. Germain
582987

END

In Reserve



Edited by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard



Official USMC Photo
Women Marine Reservists Sgt. Leola Young, Hawaii, and Pvt. Nancy Killerlain, Minneapolis, visited Jackie Cooper during Summer training

High Shooting

The new Marine Corps Reserve Individual Gallery Rifle Champion is Corporal Paul G. Colbert of the 6th Supply Company, Memphis, Tenn. During the competition period between October, 1955, and May, 1956, Colbert qualified for the National Individual Matches by pacing his team to first place in the Sixth Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District. Then, in the National Matches, he fired 396x400.

Cpl. Colbert is married, has a full-time job and is a full-time college student, now entering his last year at Memphis State College.

6th Supply Company
Memphis, Tenn.

Junior Boot Camp

Twenty-two youths from Minnesota, Illinois and Missouri recently took a 30-day indoctrination training course set up by the Marine Air Reserve Training Command. The initial training took place at the Naval Air Station, Minneapolis, Minn.

The program was developed for the Marine Air Reservists who had recently joined Reserve squadrons. In addition to regular military training, indoctrination was given in electronics, ordnance, engineering, supply and administration. Technical Sergeant Everett M. LaVelle was in charge of the training.

Following the 30-day indoctrination period, the youths rejoined their squadrons for the regular Summer training at El Toro.

MARTD, MARTC,
U. S. Naval Air Station
Minneapolis, Minn.

Those Reservists

Technical Sergeants Allie Varnell and Jack Tennison were recently the target for indignant remarks by recruiters from the other services.

Following a University of Kentucky athletic event, the other services found

their recruiting signs covered. Only those of the Corps were untouched. A coffee round-table discussion found both Marine recruiters gently cooling off their compatriots with assurances that Marines were too honorable to commit such a dastardly deed.

Later, as the other recruiters drove away, the Marines froze. On the rear bumpers of the Army, Air Force and Navy recruiting vehicles were blue and scarlet reflector strips with the words, "Join the Marines!"

Sighed TSgt. Tennison sadly, "Those Reservists will do anything."

5th MCRRD
Louisville, Ky.

Plenty of CO's

The 60th Special Infantry Co. in Owensboro, Ky., may not be the largest Marine Corps Reserve unit in the country, but it has the distinction of being the only one with four former commanding officers of Reserve units on its officer staff.

The Reserve Special Infantry Co. has authorization for six Marine officers. According to the table of organization, five of these should be lieutenants. Instead, the 60th lists three majors and a lieutenant colonel.

Major Joe O. Brown commands the unit and falls into the *ex-CO* category since this is his second tour as commanding officer. His executive officer, Major Jay Paul Wade, commanded two different Reserve units in Shreveport, La., before coming to Owensboro.

Major Charles Camperman, training officer for the Kentucky Reserve Company, formerly commanded the Evansville, Ind., Marine Corps Reserve unit.

Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Olney, Jr., was once CO of the 60th but was transferred to an associate duty status when he was promoted to his present rank. He is presently serving without pay.

The unusual situation stems from a shortage of junior officers in and around Owensboro and the majors and Lieut. Col. Olney are simply filling in until a few officers of lower rank move into the area.

60th Special Infantry Company
Owensboro, Ky.

Tenth Anniversary

Ceremonies held recently at the Naval Air Station, Floyd Bennett Field, New York, marking the tenth anniversary of VTU (G) 1-2, were highlighted by the presentation of six Letters of Commendation.

Personal commendations and congratulations were extended to four other members of the unit who had served 20 years or more; Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Lindlaw, Lieutenant Colonel E.

J. Perry, Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Graff and Chief Warrant Officer Leo Lavarro.

Col. Lindlaw also received the Navy Letter of Commendation with pendant for meritorious service during the Okinawa campaign in 1945.

Letters of Commendation were presented for outstanding participation in the VTU (G) 1-2 program to Major Emil J. Piel, Major Edward Galiskis, Captain Bruce V. La Sala, Captain James V. Coleman, First Lieutenant Andre J. Istel and Master Sergeant Joseph V. Costello.

The unit, a division staff organization, inspected the facilities of the Naval Air Station with members of VTU (G) 1-16, and aviation group staff

under Lieutenant Colonel Franz Heckman.

Major Clifford P. Morshouse
ISO, VTU (G) 1-2, New York, N. Y.

Blues For "Five"

The 19th Special Infantry Company of East Peoria and Peru, Ill. has its own recruiting contest. The company's staff NCOs and officers dug into their own pockets to provide funds for "Blues" for outstanding recruiters.

Members of the unit may qualify for the free uniforms by bringing in five new members who are accepted for enlistment.

"The Straight Scoop"
19th Spec. Inf. Co.
East Peoria and Peru, Ill.
END



Official USMC Photo
Maj. Gen. T. Wornham presented the Clement Trophy for proficiency to Maj. R. Noble and Capt. D. Dacy of the 113th Spec. Inf. Co., Austin



Official USMC Photo
Corporal Paul G. Colbert, 6th Supply Company, Memphis, Tennessee, won the Marine Corps Reserve Individual Gallery Rifle Championship

YELLOWTAIL RUN

[continued from page 39]

Fleming and Hinman had taken kelp bass and it was time to head for port—only, we had no motor. The battery was as dead as the mackerel stuffed in the gunny sacks aft. The neighboring boats had already left. Andy, Mac, Johnson and Gilbert sweated for an hour over the battery and the spare battery, but couldn't manage a set of jumpers to stand the voltage. And without battery, it was impossible to tell whether the Coast Guard was receiving our calls for assistance.

When someone sighted a boat passing between two islands 600 yards away, Andy and Mac lashed a red sweater to a fishing pole and tried wig-wagging but to no avail. H.B. took the flash gun from his camera and fired half a dozen photo flashbulbs, after which Andy let go two rounds from a Very pistol, but the ship continued on its course. In the next two hours, more than 20 ships passed in sight, but evidently none spotted our signals.

Meanwhile, the 35-pound bow anchor

was slipping on the sandy bottom and the boat began edging toward the rocky shore. Another anchor—a 30-pounder—was dropped off the stern.

On the far horizon, ships returning from the albacore grounds 60 miles out were heading for San Diego. Work on the battery continued, but with dwindling enthusiasm. The OD at the depot would notify the Coast Guard if the *Alibi Run* wasn't in her berth by three in the afternoon. No one on board was concerned until somebody noticed that, even with two anchors, the boat had drifted until it was only 15 yards from the rocks.

A desperation try, with the cables from the old battery hand-held to the spare battery while Andy turned the engine, worked and the *Alibi Run* came home running off her generator.

Boating, a fellow I know claims, is fun. Then, he's never been bobbing like cork on the Hawaiian side of Los Coronados islands. Still, the catch is the thing in sport fishing, and we had made a fair one. Gurnoe had the yellowtail, plus three bonita and a mackerel. Johnson had the most fish—three bonita, three barracuda and two kelp bass. The others wound up with what was previously mentioned. I caught a cold.

END

SWIMMING

[continued from page 45]

William Hill, both of Lejeune, Gubrud won in 6:19.7.

Harrison gave Hawaii another first place with his 5:39.9 victory in the 400-meter freestyle event. Teammate Dooley was second, but he had to out-swim Doxtator in the last five feet of the race to do it. Dooley was home in 5:44.3; Doxtator, in 5:44.9.

Backing Harrison's win was Svenson's victory in the following event—the 200-meter butterfly stroke. The captain and coach of the Islanders finished in 3:04.5. The Third Divvy's Gale came in second, with Kenny of Hawaii next, although both were clocked at 3:07.9.

FMF-Pac, Hawaii had the meet neatly wrapped in a waterproof bag by the time the last event of the aquatic afternoon was ready to start, but they won it anyway. The quartet of Auer, Iwao Shimizu, Kenny and the quiet, hard-working Harrison, completed the 800-meter freestyle relay in 10:22.2.

The diving laurels—like the swimming honors—also went to Hawaii. Reginald Ridgely compiled 327.10 points, 50 more than his nearest competitor, Bob Kingrey of Lejeune. In order, the other diving contestants were William Wright, of El Toro, with 268 points; Donald Estle, of Camp Pendleton, 199.10, and Floyd Spaulding, of El Toro, 187.30.

In accordance with regulations, the divers performed selections from the front, back, gainer, cutaway and twisting groups, choosing their tuck, pike or layout positions. Three judges rated each dive.

At a banquet tendered the first and second place winners at nearby Disneyland Hotel, Dr. Sammy Lee, 1948 and 1952 Olympic diving champ, presented the All-Marine Trophies. Along with the prizes, Dr. Lee offered his congratulations, and to the selected six, his best wishes for success at Melbourne. Of course, the significant tryouts at Detroit are still a matter worthy of consideration.

SUMMARY

1500-meter freestyle: Doxtator, Hawaii, 22:07.3.
400-meter medley relay: Hawaii (Harrison, Kenny, Gubrud, Auer), 5:06.1.
100-meter freestyle: Guideonse, Quantico, 0:58.0.
200-meter breast stroke: Gale, Third Marine Division, 3:02.5.
400-meter individual medley relay: Gubrud, Hawaii, 6:19.7.
100-meter back stroke: Guideonse, Quantico, 1:13.2.
400-meter freestyle: Harrison, Hawaii, 5:39.9.
200-meter butterfly: Svenson, Hawaii, 3:04.5.
200-meter freestyle: Guideonse, Quantico, 2:22.1.
800-meter freestyle relay: Hawaii (Auer, Shimizu, Kenny, Harrison), 10:22.2.
Three-meter springboard diving: Ridgely, Hawaii, 327.10 points.



"Drink it here, or take it with you?"

Leatherneck Magazine

BULLETIN BOARD

BULLETIN BOARD is Leatherneck's interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be considered official.

RETIREMENT QUESTION RESOLVED BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S DECISION . . .

The question of whether a Marine retiring or transferring to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve after 21 years and six months service or 25 years and six months service would have his percentage of pay computed on the base pay of over 18 years service or over 22 years service; or on the base pay of over 22 years service or over 26 years service, respectively, has been decided in favor of the latter figures.

Because of their importance to every career Marine, pertinent parts of the COMPTGEN's Decision are quoted below:

DECISION OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL, B-125484, of May 4, 1956

"Reference is made to letter of September 8, 1955, from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Personnel and Reserve Forces) . . . requesting decision as to the proper basis upon which to compute the retainer pay of John W. Waldron, chief communications technician, U.S. Fleet Reserve.

"It appears that when Waldron was transferred to the Fleet Reserve, Class F-6, and released to inactive duty on February 1, 1955, he had a total of 25 years, six months and 29 days of creditable active Federal service. It is stated that he elected to have his retainer pay computed 'under the 2½% formula' in section 204 of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as amended by section 2 of the Act of August 10, 1946, 60 Stat. 993, and that his retainer pay has been credited at the rate of 65% of the basic pay of an enlisted man in pay grade E-7, with over 26 years of service. Doubt is expressed as to whether he would be credited with retainer pay as a member with over 22 years of service, or with over 26 years of service.

"The Comptroller of the Navy states . . . that such procedure of giving credit for a fractional year of six months or more as a full year for longevity or basic pay purposes has been followed since 1947, with respect to those members of the Navy who were initially transferred to the Fleet Reserve under section 203 or section 204 of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as amended, on or after August 10, 1946, and who elected to receive retainer pay computed under the laws in effect from and after August 10, 1946. It is further stated that in the adjustments of retainer and retired pay accounts pursuant to section 208 of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as added by section 3 of the Act of August 10, 1946, 60 Stat. 994, on the basis of the Sanders decision of January 9, 1951, C. Cls. 501, a fractional part of a year of six months or more has been credited as a full year for longevity pay purposes.

"It appears that Waldron was transferred to the Fleet Reserve, Class F-6, under the authority of section 204 of the 1938 Act, as amended by section 2 of the Act of August 10, 1946. Section 204, as amended, in part provides (quoting from 34 U.S.C. 854c):

'Members of the Navy who first enlisted in the Navy after July 1, 1925, or who reenlisted therein after July 1, 1925, having been out of the Regular Navy for more than three months, may upon their own request be transferred to the Fleet Reserve upon the completion of at least twenty years' active Federal service. After such transfer, except when on active duty, they shall be paid at the annual rate of 2½% of the annual base and longevity pay they are receiving at the time of transfer multiplied by the number of years of active Federal service***Provided further, that the pay authorized in this section shall not exceed 75% of the

TURN PAGE

BULLETIN BOARD (cont.)

active-duty base and longevity pay they were receiving at the time of transfer***.'

"The sixth proviso in section 204, as amended, provides that 'a fractional year of six months or more shall be considered a full year for purposes of this section and section 854b of this title (section 203 of the 1938 Act) in computing years of active Federal service and base and longevity pay.'

"In view of the express terms of the sixth proviso in section 204, as amended, the 25 years, six months, 29 days of Waldron's active Federal service is required to be considered, in computing his retainer pay under that section, as 26 full years for the purpose of determining the number of years of his active Federal service and in the determination of his basic pay. Hence, under the provisions of section 204, as amended, he may not be considered as having completed less than 26 full years of active Federal service.

"Section 202(a) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 807, 37 U.S.C. 233 (a) enumerates the service which is creditable in computing the cumulative years of service 'to be counted by members of the uniformed services for determining the amount of basic pay they are entitled to receive upon completion of such years of service.' Under that section a member of the uniformed services does not become entitled to the next higher rate of monthly basic pay as prescribed in section 201(a) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 805, 37 U.S.C. 232(a), for his pay grade, until the actual 'Completion of such years of service.' However, where such a member completes 26 years cumulative years of service on a certain date, his right to receive monthly basic pay at the next higher rate prescribed for his pay grade, that is, as 'over 26' cumulative years of service, becomes effective on the following day. As above stated, Waldron, by virtue of the sixth proviso in section 204 of the 1938 Act, as amended, is required to be considered as having completed 26 full years of active Federal service 'in computing (his) years of active Federal service and base and longevity pay' for purpose of that section.

"Therefore, subject to the 75% limitation prescribed in section 204, as amended, it is proper to compute his retainer pay on the basis of the monthly basic pay prescribed for an enlisted man in pay grade E-7, with 'over 26' cumulative years of service, that is, at the rate of 65% of the basic pay of an enlisted man in pay grade E-7, with over 26 cumulative years of creditable active Federal service."

POLICY ON TRAVEL FOR DEPENDENTS OF MARINES ASSIGNED FMF DUTY IN FAR EAST . . .

MCO 1751.2 sets forth policy concerning travel for dependents of members of Fleet Marine Force units assigned to the Far East and the movement of household effects or automobiles to areas where dependents are not permitted.

Chapter 7, Joint Travel Regulations, authorizes the travel of dependents at government expense to a newly-assigned station upon permanent change of station by members in the Armed Forces. Such authority, however, does not apply in the event a permanent change of station involves an area where, for military reasons, dependents are not permitted to accompany military personnel.

MARINE CORPS POLICY: "The Commandant does not consider the military situation appropriate to permit dependents to accompany or later join overseas, members of Fleet Marine Force units assigned to the Far East, less subordinate units stationed in Hawaii. Furthermore, it is not considered appropriate for such members to move their household effects or automobiles to areas where dependents are not permitted."

REASONS: "This policy decision is based primarily on the following considerations: the continuing readiness of Far East FMF units for immediate redeployment on very short notice; that availability of adequate housing for dependents on a uniform and nondiscriminatory basis does not exist; and the length of time that members of those units, in the few areas where limited housing is available, would have to wait prior to receiving permission to

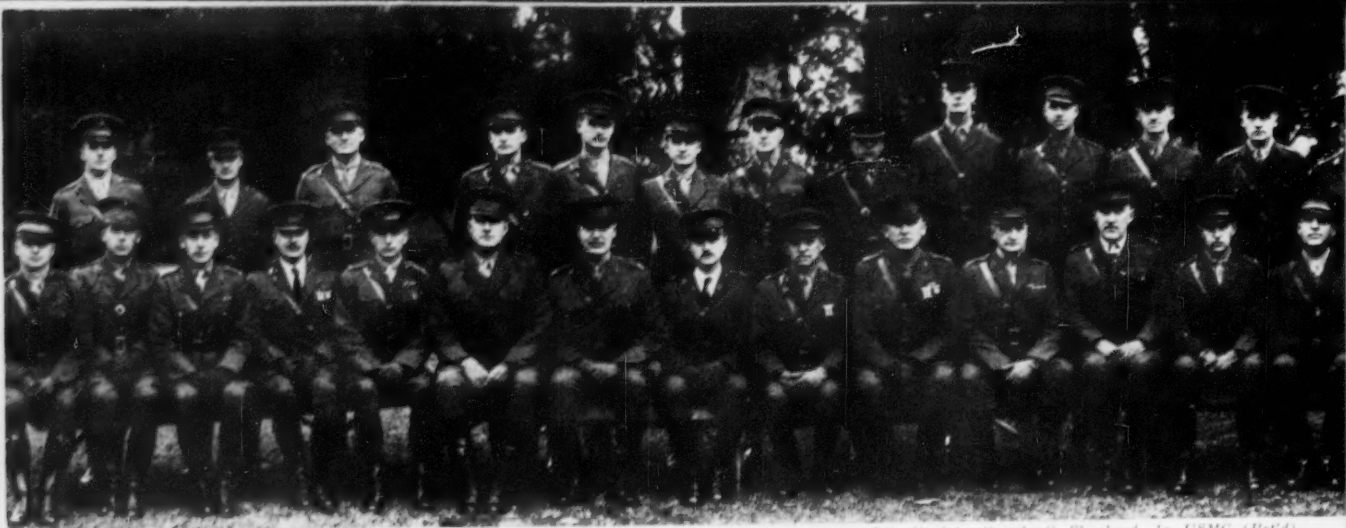
bring their dependents overseas. For these reasons, a 14-month tour on station without dependents will continue to be maintained for Far East FMF units so long as budgetary considerations, operations readiness, and efficient personnel utilization permit."

NROTC APPLICATION DEADLINE NEAR . . . October 17, 1956 is the latest date NROTC applications will be accepted at the Bureau of Naval Personnel . . . NROTC is open to Marine and Navy enlisted men who meet certain requirements. Details may be found in Bureau of Naval Personnel Notice 1111--which should be available in company offices--and in the story on NROTC beginning on page 46 of this Leatherneck. Successful completion of the NROTC means a college degree and a commission in either the Navy or Marine Corps.

KOREAN MEDALS AND UNIT CITATIONS AVAILABLE FOR DISCHARGED PERSONNEL
The National Defense Service Medal, Korean Service Medal, United Nations Service Medal, Navy Presidential Unit Citations, Army Distinguished Unit Citations and Korean Presidential Unit Citations are available for distribution to discharged personnel. Former Marines who wish to apply for the medals and/or citations should write directly to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code DL), Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington 25, D.C. Service number and full name under which you served must be included. Regulars and Reservists should apply through normal channels.

END

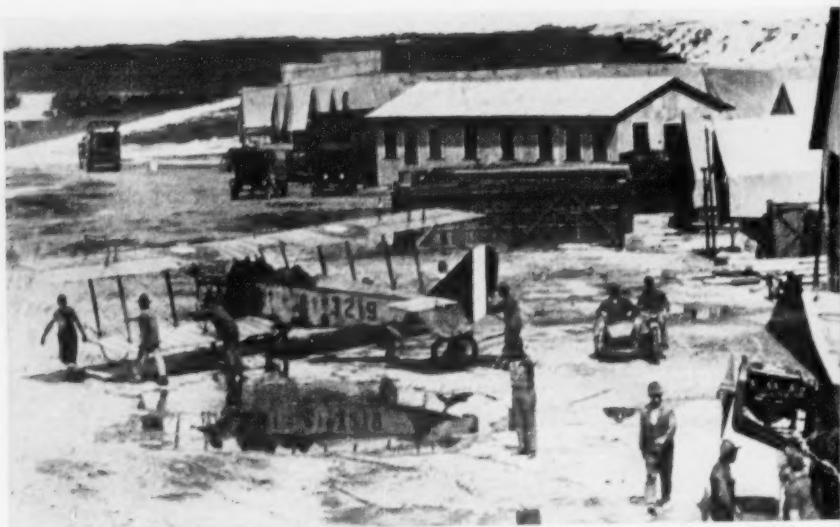




Submitted by Gen L. C. Shepherd, Jr. USMC (Ret'd)

CORPS ALBUM

HERE ARE four more of the Old Corps photos which we will print as a regular feature. *Leatherneck* will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit, or any other available identification. Mail your Old Corps photos to CORPS ALBUM EDITOR, *Leatherneck Magazine*, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All photos will be returned.



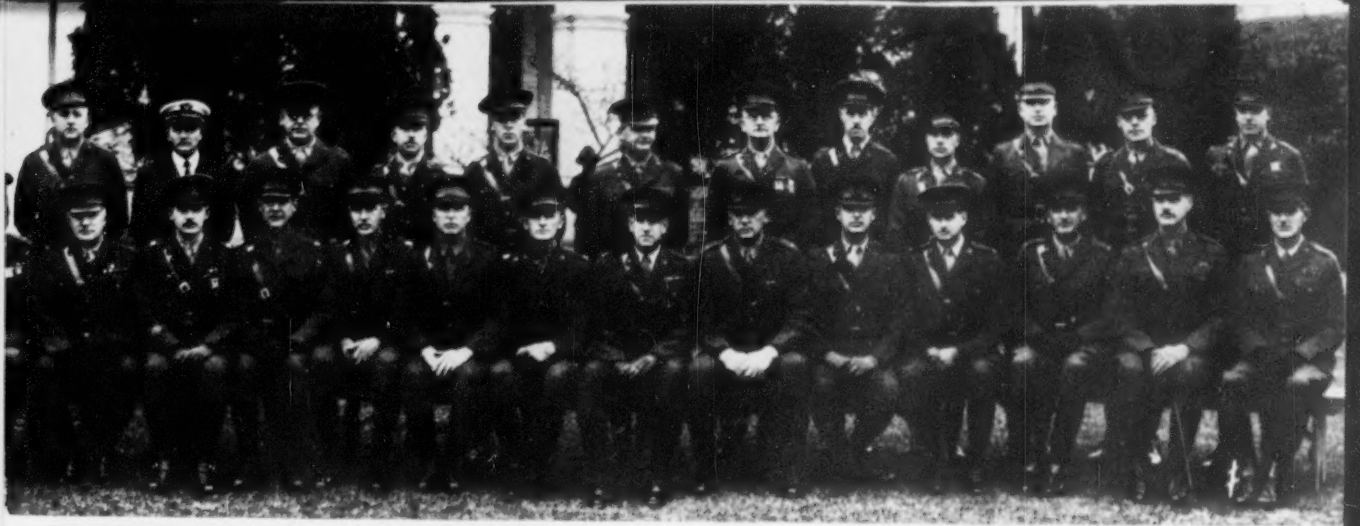
Submitted by Major David A. Brewster, USMC

Some of the Corps' first aircraft were assembled and maintained in the Engineering and Erection Shops, Marine Flying Field, Miami, in 1918

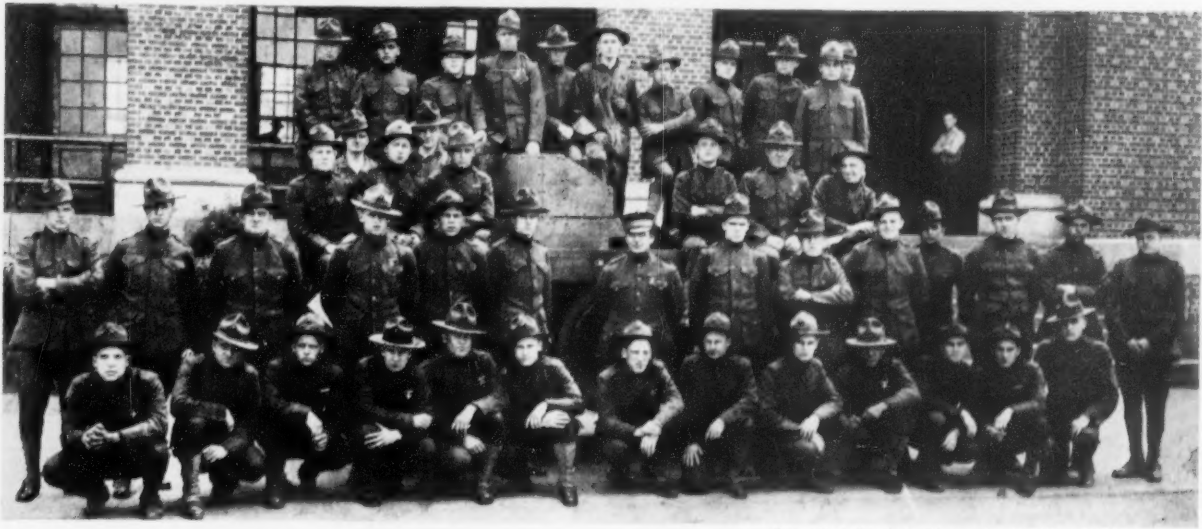


*Officers and Enlisted Men
Marine Barracks - Naval Air Station - Lakehurst, N.J.*

The officers and enlisted men of the Marine Barracks detachment at the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., posed for this photo in 1926



General Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., (seated 12th from right) was the adjutant of the Old Fourth Marine Regiment when this picture was taken at Shanghai in 1928



High-collared "greens" and the renowned campaign hats were uniform of the day when this Armored

Car Squadron posed in 1919. It is believed that this group was serving at the Philadelphia Navy Yard



Submitted by Dallas Steele

We-the Marines

Edited by
TSgt. Paul C. Curtis



Official USMC Photo

The Annual Journalism Award was won by the Lejeune Globe for the second consecutive year.

Left to right: TSgt. W. Morris, SSgt. S. Stinson, Sgt. H. Duke, MSgt. J. Funk and TSgt. W. Daum

Magic Number

While the muscle men and home run hitters of baseball are known for driving the ball out of the park, Pfc Charles V. Carroll's prowess is getting men to enlist in the Marine Corps. He has already accounted for 56 recruits at Parris Island and unless he comes down with laryngitis, it's a sure thing that he will top the magic mark of 60 before he's through.

Carroll is not a recruiter by trade or training. He is a full-time clerk typist

in the Second Marine Aircraft Wing at Cherry Point, N.C. But he is an enthusiastic young man who believes in the Marine Corps and he also believes in "passing the word."

Pfc Carroll might be referred to as a "leave and liberty" recruiter, for that is the time when he convinces his hometown friends, casual acquaintances, and even complete strangers to sign on the dotted line and get in on a good thing. He began his recruiting activities during his "boot" leave in South Salem, N.Y., furthering his self-appoint-

ed task. He has distributed pamphlets and recruiting posters and talked to high school classes. He even has a distaff "agent" who lines up prospects for him while he is performing his regular duties at Cherry Point.

His future plans call for a new sales campaign for the PLC program and making excursions into the smaller communities near his home town where regular recruiters seldom have time to go.

Informational Services Office
MCAS, Cherry Point, N. C.



Master Sergeant Robert Catlapp, who has logged more than 4300 hours, shipped over while cruising

at 10,000 feet. Major John W. Sullivan, Personnel Officer of VMR-152, El Toro, Calif., swore him in

High Flyin' Sergeant

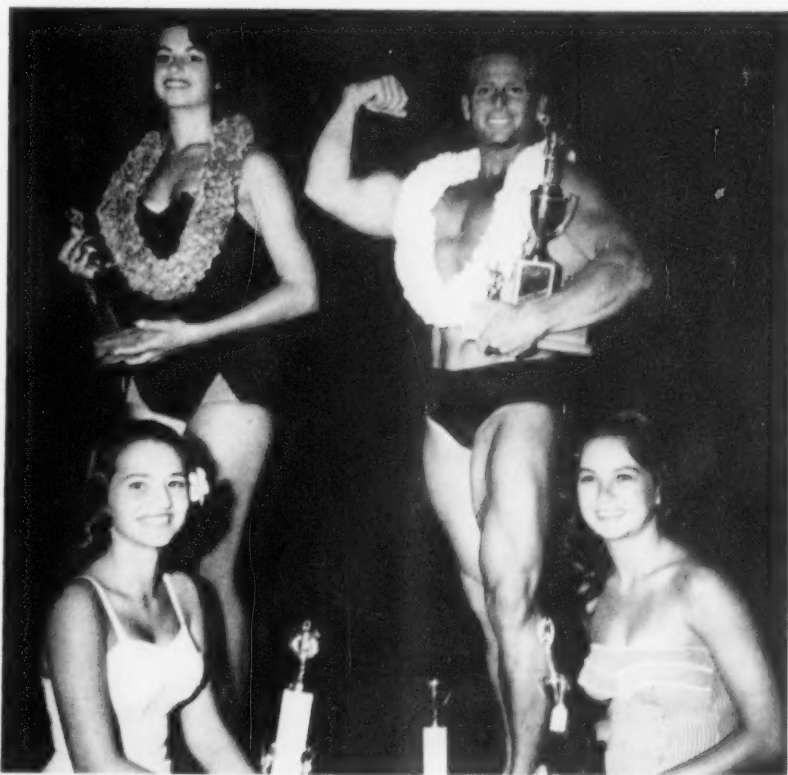
A master sergeant—veteran of both World War II and Korea—went "up in the air" recently when it came time to reenlist for another six-year cruise. In fact, he shot up to an altitude of 10,000 feet before raising his right hand and taking a solemn vow to defend the United States against all enemies whomsoever.

It is believed that Master Sergeant Robert E. Catlapp was the first Marine to be enlisted or, reenlisted, while in operational control of a flying aircraft. When asked why he requested the unusual method of reenlisting, Catlapp said, "I have logged over 4300 hours of flying and I just thought that for reenlisting on my new cruise, I'd like to do it flying . . ."

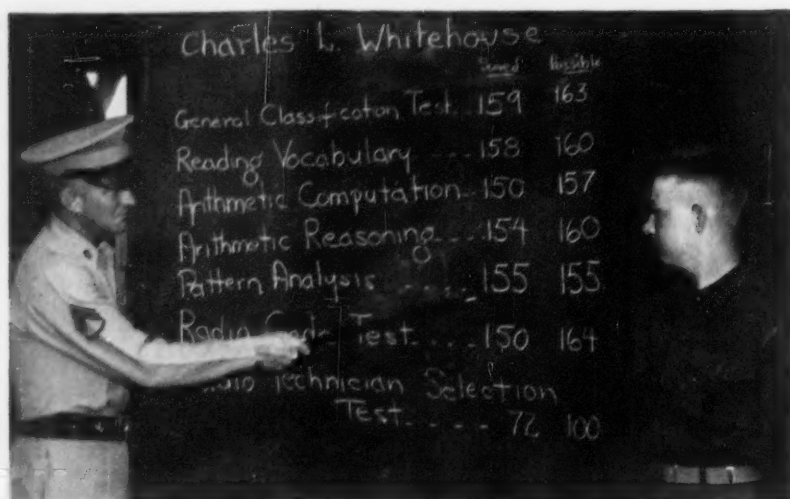
MSgt. Catlapp enlisted in the Marine Corps in June, 1942. He was ordered to pre-flight school at the State University of Iowa six months later, and has served with Marine aviation continuously since then. He has flown 90 "fighter-bomber" combat missions and has the distinction of being one of the few enlisted pilots to be made a "Plane Commander."

MSgt. Catlapp is presently serving with Marine Transport Squadron 152 based at the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif.

MSgt. Paul F. Shaner, USMC



TSgt. Sam Griffiths, who made a clean sweep of the honors at the Hawaii Strength and Health Show, posed with three "Waikiki" beauties



Official USMC Photo
SSgt. Charles W. Pierce reviewed the record-breaking scores which were turned in by Pvt. C. L. Whitehouse during a classification test

WE—THE MARINES (cont.)

Brain Trust

Veteran classification experts at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, are giving serious consideration to installing a "tilt" device on their electronic scoring machine. It would have come in handy recently when the classification scores of Private Charles L. Whitehouse were tabulated.

Pvt. Whitehouse, the son of a retired Marine sergeant major, gave the mechanical thinker a workout as he chalked up record-breaking scores in his series of tests.

Classifiers can't recall such high scores in recent years among thousands of incoming recruits. Whitehouse's scores, as compared to the perfect tallies were:

General Classification	— 159 x 163
Reading Vocabulary	— 158 x 160
Arithmetic Computation	— 150 x 157
Arithmetic Reasoning	— 154 x 160
Pattern Analysis	— 155 x 155
Radio Code Test	— 150 x 164
Radio Technician Selection Test	— 72 x 100

The last test, in which Pvt. Whitehouse scored a 72, was no less outstanding than his other high marks. The overall average on this test is below 40.

Information Section
MCRD, San Diego



Official USMC Photo
Gordon and Al Barrineau are descendants of Col. Alexander Parris, who once owned Parris Island



Official USMC Photo
Mrs. Jean Wells, a WWI Marinette, chatted with Pvts. Sandra Melbourne and Carol Stehlick at P.I.

Old Corps

When old-timers talk about the "Old Corps," they usually refer to the 1930's or possibly the 1920's. But to one former Marine who visited Parris Island recently, the "Old Corps" means duty in Washington, D. C., during WWI.

Mrs. Jean Wells, of St. Louis, Mo., was one of the women who joined the "Marinettes" in World War I. This year, she accompanied a St. Louis Women Marine Reserve platoon to Parris Island for annual Summer training. As an ex-officio member of the Women Administrative Platoon of the 3rd Infantry Battalion, Mrs. Wells had the time of her life viewing recruit training, visiting with recruits, Women Marine officers and enlisted personnel.

The former "Marinette" said that training for women has changed somewhat since she joined the Corps on April 7, 1918.

"Our military training consisted of one hour's drill each day near the Washington Monument," she explained.

Marinettes were issued one uniform consisting of cap, blouse, shirt and two shirt-waists. High button shoes and a field scarf completed the uniform. The uniform was olive drab in color and thick as a horse blanket.

Women recruits who saw Mrs. Wells in her uniform were amazed at the sharp appearance she made, but they were thankful that their present-day uniform not only looks better but is much lighter in weight.

Mrs. Wells joined the Marine Corps to serve while her husband, former Captain Harry B. Wells, was serving in France with the 112th Army Engineers. When Capt. Wells returned and was discharged, Mrs. Wells also wanted to return to civilian life. But in order to do so, she had to find a replacement to take over her job as an administrative clerk in Washington.

A lieutenant gave her a lead on a Marine at Quantico, Va., who was interested in transferring to Washington.

"I made arrangements to fly to Quantico," Mrs. Wells said, "and you should have seen the airplane that I went in. The wings were covered with linen table cloth and there was no such thing as a parachute."

But she got her replacement and a discharge. Today, she is a light plane enthusiast and has a private pilot's license.

Her age is a secret but 38 years after serving with the Marine Corps, Mrs. Wells is active, has a merry twinkle in her eye, and says, "I'm as much a Marine now as I was when I first put on the uniform."

MSgt. C. M. Akey
Information Section
MCRD, Parris Island, S. C.
END

JULY CRAZY CAPTION WINNER



SUBMITTED BY
SSGT. MARVIN J. YEAKEL
MARINE CORPS RECRUITING SUB-STATION
POST OFFICE BUILDING
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

"Now that I'm an NCO, I rate more privileges."

Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. *Leatherneck* will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before December 1. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon below, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

The winning caption will be published in the January, 1957 issue.



NAME

ADDRESS IN FULL

1056

SPORTS SHORT

by MSgt. Elwood R. Jones

"Skeets" Quinlan, who cut his gridiron teeth at M.C.R.D., San Diego, is firmly entrenched as a starting half-back with the Los Angeles Rams. He showed to good advantage in an early game against three West Coast service teams (Camp Pendleton, Fort Ord, San Diego Navy), with touchdown runs of 48 yards (first play of the game), and 35 yards. The service teams got their only score (in a 62-7 defeat) in the final period, when the strong Fort Ord eleven, quarterbacked by former California Bear Paul Larson, marched 75 yards to tally on a one-yard plunge by Paul Cameron, ex-U.C.L.A. star. West Coast service game of the year: Fort Ord at Pendleton, October 13.

Hawaii notes from Ed Kemmis: Pete Cherinko, who denies that he was on the Tun Tavern Mound staff, was an ace relief pitcher for the Hawaii Marine nine. . . Basketball fans in Hawaii are counting on the importation of talent from such places as Quantico and Parris Island, maybe? . . . Dayton "Rusty" Gates, who's had few peers in Marine Corps outfields since 1948, was the only '55 holdover on the 1956 Hawaii Marine baseball team.

Tongue-twisting names of Little League players at Barstow were Wally Washnewsjy and Yogi Yednakovich. . . According to the *Parris Island Boot*, pistol shooter Bill McMillan has won enough sterling to open his own silver shop.

Former Corps grid luminary Robert "Bull" Trometter is still in the best of condition. As O.O.D., he rallied a group of fire fighters who hurriedly quenched a blaze in the post movie at Henderson Hall, H.Q.M.C. . . John Havlik caught a 36-pound king mackerel, good enough for first prize in a Pensacola fishing rodeo. . . Tex Bragg is yet active in baseball, was a coach at Parris Island last season. . . Josh Culbreath, Olympic track squad 400-meter hurdler, and Al Cantello, who missed making the squad when none of his javelin throws stuck, are from the same town—Norristown, Pa. Both are stationed at Quantico.

Standouts on the M.C.R.D. San Diego boxing team are flyweight Ramon Rosales, bantam Noboru Tengan, middleweight Ed Hickman and

heavy Amos Johnson. . . All-Marine tennis champion Bill Demas overwhelmed opponents with a power game, was once captain of the University of California squad. . . Mrs. C. M. Mathias writes from Tulare, Calif., that her famous son, Bob, will take a group to Melbourne, Australia, and the Olympics, and is planning to do radio work after his release from active duty. She also disclosed that the State Department may have plans for the two-time Olympic decathlon winner's future.

A composite team of baseball players from Parris Island, Quantico, and Lejeune could have defeated any service team in the country, four out of five games, according to Ron Harwood, columnist for the *P. I. Boot*. . . The Barstow Prospectors are using a straight "T" under coach Pat Ryan, former Holy Cross defensive back. . . Harry Duke, of the *Camp Lejeune Globe*, reports that Second Marine Division softball pitcher Kernice Landry has won 139 and lost 27 in six years of service mound work. Included were four consecutive no-hitters at Norfolk, Va., in 1953.

Quantico boxer Terry Downes won the 112-pound title of the English Youth Championships at the age of 15. He's originally from Pattington, a London suburb. . . A decisive 33-3 win over a Navy team won the Naval Base League title for the Guantanamo Bay Marines. Baseball or softball? . . . *Quantico Sentry* item: "Tad Weed . . . training for the 1955 All-Star game. . . kicked 10,000 field goals in preparation for the one night's work." That figures to one kick per minute, around the clock, for 166 hours, 40 minutes, or almost seven full days.

When Gene Filipski left Lejeune to join the pro Cleveland Browns, a press release by Morton Raisen extolled Filipski's virtues as an individual and as an athlete. The Lejeune writer must have been all smiles when Filipski skirted the collegians' right end for a touchdown. . . Changing Faces Department: Dick Owens has left the staff of the *Triad* for the University of California, was relieved as sports editor by Joe Childress. Nick Vella is writing for an Indiana daily, will be

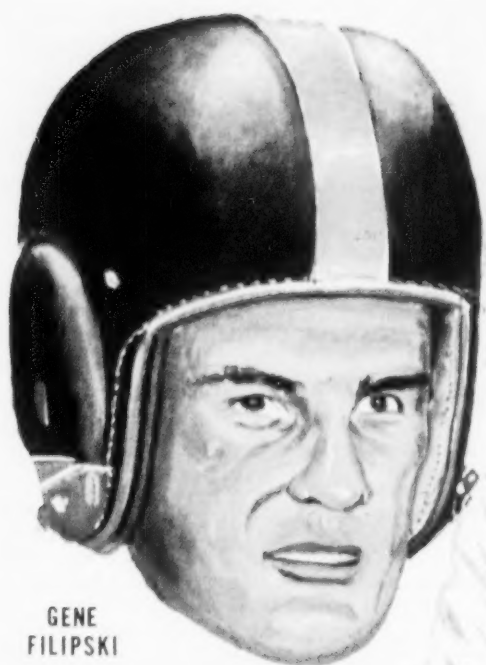
remembered for his informative column in the *Quantico Sentry*.

Colonel Bill McCormick, senior division All-Marine tennis champ, began playing the game 28 years ago, prior to matriculating at Mississippi State College. He's Assistant Director, Division of Reserve, H.Q.M.C. . . When Parris Island's Jim McDowell won his 100th game since donning a Marine uniform eight years ago, a Recruit Depot sports publicist announced the victory as a *probable* all-time record for a Marine baseball pitcher. Could be, but we'd like to hear from someone who knows, and can substantiate, the record of Jesse L. Kidd, hurler for several All-Marine clubs of the '20s.

Ron Beagle, All-American end from the Naval Academy, was introduced at the All-Star game as "Navy," but was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps on 1 June, this year. He reported to Quantico after the game. . . Several gridiron pillars of strength were last-minute transferees from Quantico to Lejeune. Included were end Tom Hague, whose defensive play and extra point kicking earned him a second team All-Marine berth last year; giant tackle Frank Morze, best hammer-thrower (track and field) in the Corps today; and half-back Jerry Witt, reportedly capable of aiding the Lejeune cause.

Word from Lejeune is that Joe Mattaliano, rugged guard who had earlier gone there from Quantico, will not play this Fall. . . Bill Abernathie wrote from Portland, Ore., minutes prior to deadline, proudly reported that he's having a good year as a relief pitcher with the San Francisco Seals. Said his earned-run-average was a low 1.97 per game for 35 innings pitched. Bill is the lad who, while hurling for Armed Forces All-Stars last October in Honolulu Stadium, held the touring New York Yankees to a 1-1 tie for seven innings. He was yanked so other service stars could get in the game. The Yanks had little trouble with his relief, Hickam Air Force Base southpaw Vane Sutton, went on to win.

Dan McGuire, publicity director for the San Francisco 49ers, says his team is still eager to sign tackle Don Deskins. So are about a million other teams, but the clever lad vows that his intentions are to finish school. He had one year at Adelphi College (N.Y.) Don is now at Quantico, after playing one year in the Far East, another in Hawaii. . . Bill Knuppel, Pendleton master sergeant who refuses to show signs of age, competed in the International Modern Pentathlon at Berne, Switzerland last month. He is All-Marine and Inter-Service Triathlon champion, a candidate for the American Olympic Pentathlon squad. **END**



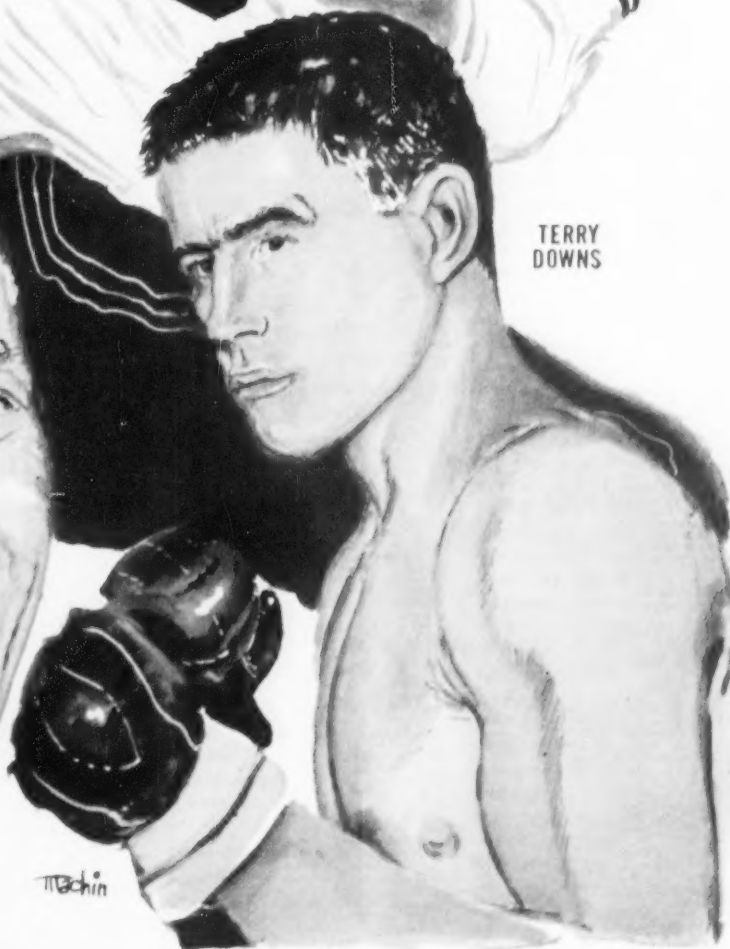
GENE
FILIPSKI



RON
BEAGLE



JIM
Mc DOWELL



TERRY
DOWNS

Michin

Transfers



Each month *Leatherneck* publishes names of the top three pay grade personnel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders. We print as many as space permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations. This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps. This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

Sergeants Major First Sergeants Master Sergeants

ALDERMAN, Theddis M (6481) 1stMar-
Brig to 2dMAW
AUSTIN, Charles E. (3049) MarCor-
Supten Barstow to MCRDep SDiego
BACON, Bobby T (3049) 8th MCRD
Atlanta to MarCorSupten Albany
BALKO, Michael P (6481) 1stMAW to
2dMAW
BEAN, Donald W (0141) 20thSplIntCo
Rockford III to 2dMAW
BEEBE, Maxine R (0369) HQMC to 1st-
MarDiv
BICK, Jr., George W (0141) 1stMAW to
13thRifCo Santa Monica Calif
BLEY, Paul R (5019) 2dMarDiv to MCS
Quant
BONNER, Jacob W (0300) MCS Quant
to MCB Campen FFT
BOYER, Eldon J (3037) 9th MCRD
Chicago to 1stMarDiv
BROWN, Lida C (0141) 3dMarDiv to
MCRDep SDiego
BRYAN, Lyle T (6613) 1stMarBrig to
MAD NATTC Memphis
CLOUSER, John Z (0369) MB NavAct
NGF WashDC to MCB CherPI
COKER, William C (3411) FMFPac to
MCRDep PI
COOK, Leonard E (7113) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
COOK, Jr., William F (0811) 4th MCRD
Phila to 1stMarDiv
COZZI, Lucy (3443) MCS Quant to
HQMC
CROWELL, Luther T (2111) MARTO
NAS Columbus Ohio to MCB CamLej
DEMAR, Edmund N (6900) 2dInfBn
Boston to 1stMarBrig
DOLLMAN, Jr., Lewis J (3400) HQMC
to MarCorSupten Albany
DRASIL, Frank (0141) FMFPac to MCS
Quant
DURHAM, Annie P (3049) MCB CamLej
to MCRDep PI
EARLE, Walton E (6413) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
EASTLICK, William V (2731) MCRDep
SDiego to 29 Palms
EDWARDS, James H (6413) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
EVANS, Robert L (0751) ForTrps CamLej
to HQMC
EVANS, III, William T (1342) MCB
CamLej to MCB Campen FFT
FARINA, Marcel C (0141) MCAS Miami
to MarCorOPOR NYC
FERGUSON, Alfred A (3441) 2dMarDiv
to 8th MCRD Atlanta
FERKINICH, Sam F (6641) 1stMAW to
2dMAW
FLENTNER, Wayne B (3211) 1stMar-
Brig to MCRDep PI
FLYNN, John P (0141) AirFMFPac to
20thSplIntCo Rockford III
FREDERICK, Jr., John W (6731) 1st-
MAW to 2dMAW
FRYER, Edwin L (6731) 1stMAW to
2dMAW
GOLL, Chester L (0141) MCSFA Sfran
to HQMC
GORDON, William L (1379) MCB Cam-
pen to MCAS El Toro
GRANHAM, Richard B (0141) 1stMarDiv
to MarCorOPOR WashDC
HAKIUS, George G (2529) 1stMarBrig to
3dInfBn BIL

HAMBLIN, Willie C (0141) MB NB
NorVa to NavPhibB LCreek NorVa
HAMBRIC, Jr., Hugh H (3039) 2dMAW
to MARTO NAS Columbus Ohio to 2d-
MAW
HAMMOND, Homer G (2529) ForTrps
FMFPac to MarCommDet USS Mt Mc-
Kinley
HEARD, James M (3016) 5th MCRD
WashDC to MCAS El Toro FFT
HEATHCOCK, James B (2530) For Trps
CamLej to MCRDep SDiego
HENSE, John P (6481) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
HOWARD, Ralph E (0231) HQMC to
2dMar Div
HUGGINS, Dan R (0141) 1stMAW to
MB NAS Pinta
INGRAM, Robert E (1369) MarCor-
Supten Albany Ga to 1stMarBrig
JEFFERSON, William E (3049) MarCor-
CioDep Phila to MarCorSupten Albany
JOHNSON, Robert E (4312) MCRDep
SDiego to HQMC
JONES, Frederick S (3411) MarCorSupten
Albany to MCS Quant
KILGOUR, James R (0049) ForTrps
CamLej to 1stANGLO Oahu TH
KIRK, Francis E (0121) 1stMarDiv to
MCRDep SDiego
KNIGHT, James M (3361) 3dMarDiv to
MCRDep PI
KRAFT, George W (2529) MarCommDet
USS McKinley to ForTrps 29 Palms
KRELL, John H (0751) HQMC to MCB
Campen
LESHER, Robert E (3071) NavPhibB
Coronado SDiego to MCAS El Toro
FFT
LITRAL, Neal N (2731) MCRDep SDiego
to MCS Quant
LORENZ, Henry J (0141) AirFMFPac to
HQMC
LUND, Leo C (6581) 1stMAW to MCAS
El Toro
MAC DONALD, Arthur R (1811) 9th
MCRD Chicago to MCB Campen FFT
MACK, William J (2529) 2dMarDiv to
FMFPac to MCAS El Toro
MARSHALL, Jr., George E (0811) MAD
NATTC NAS Pinta to MCAS Miami
MARSHALL, Jr., Manuel F (3121) 1st-
MAW to MCB Campen FFT
MARSAROTTI, Dante A (6613) 1stMAW
to 2dMAW
MATTHEWS, Rob A (3516) ForTrps
CamLej to MCSFA Sfran
MAXWELL, Thomas R (2539) ForTrps
CamLej to MB NTC Glakes
MC CRANER, James N (2721) MCB
Campen to MCRDep SDiego
MC DANIEL, Robert B (7113) 1stMAW
to MCAS El Toro
MC DONALD, Francis J (3049) Air-
FMFPac to MCSFA Sfran
MC NIGHT, Omar S (3049) MCS Quant
to MB NB Bremerton
MC LOON, Walter H (6722) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
MC NEILL, Frank W (0141) MD USS
Wasp to MCB Campen
MIX, Gerald W (4131) MCB CamLej to
NASBn FMFPac Oahu TH
MOLLOHAN, Frederick P (3049) Mar-
CorSupten Barstow to MCB Campen
MYERS, Gordon R (3411) 1stMAW to
MB NB Treas to Sfran
MYRICK, Julian H (1898) 1stMarDiv to
1stMarBrig
NEAL, Gerald L (0369) HQMC to 2d-
MarDiv

NORRIS, Stewart C (3311) MCRDep
SDiego to MCAS El Toro FFT
OLAKOWSKI, Ben C (0369) MCB
Campen to 1stMarBrig
OUBRE, Tony T (0761) ForTrps FMF-
Pac to 1stAutoWpnBtry Joliet III
PALINSKI, Albin J (7827) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
PARKER, Jr., Earl F (0141) 15thSplInt-
Bn Oahu TH to MD USS Wasp
PARNELL, Ray (3049) MB NB Brem-
erton to ForTrps 29 Palms
PEARL, George J (6481) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
PEDA, Andrew (3069) 1stMarDiv to
MCB Campen FFT
PERRIGO, William J (4000) 2dMarDiv
to MarCorCioDep Phila
PETERSON, Charles O (3261) 1stMAW
to 1stMarDiv
PETERSON, William E (0141) 1stMarDiv
to MCAS El Toro
PITTMAN, Tillery F (3049) 1stMarDiv
to MCAS El Toro
QUIGLEY, George E (3516) MCB Cam-
Lej to AirFMFPac MB NorVa
RHINEHART, Lawrence R (3411) 1st-
MAW to MB FlArts Yokosuka Japan
Roberts, Charles W (0141) 13thRifCo
Worcester to MCB Campen
RODOVOICH, Jr., Michael (0141) USS
New Jersey to MCS Quant
RODNEY, W. W. (3369) 2dMAW to 6th
MCRD Atlanta
RUDDER, Jr., Randolph R (0141) Air-
FMFPac to MarCorOPOR Los Angeles
SAMUEL, Robert W (0141) 13thRifCo
Santa Monica Calif to MCAS El Toro
SCHWITZER, David A (6413) 1stMAW
to MCAS El Toro
SEIGENHAUSEN, Richard R (6413) 1st-
MAW to 2dMAW
SEWELL, Frank W (0141) MarCorSupten
Albany to MD USS Worcester
SHARPE, Max (6412) 2dMAW to MCAS
CamLej to MCAS El Toro FFT
SHUMAKER, William H (3549) MCB
El Toro FFT
SILVA, Edward P (3371) MCS Quant to
MCRDep PI
SIMON, Francis (2271) 3dMarDiv to
2dMarDiv
SKRIPPI, Gerald L (0141) AirFMFPac to
MarCorOPOR Boston
SMITH, Hilder F (0141) AirFMFPac to
MCRDep PI
SMITH, Ralph E (0141) MCRDep SDiego
to 1stMarDiv
SNYDER, James W (6731) 1stMAW to
2dMAW
STOKES, Donald R (2561) MCAS El
Toro to 1stMarDiv
STYAN, John K (6641) AirFMFPac to
MCAS El Toro FFT
STRICKLING, Bertrum E (0811) HQMC
to 1stMarDiv
SUMMAR, James L (0141) 1stMarDiv to
MarCorOPOR Phila
TAYLOR, Jr., Monnie L (0141) MCB
CamLej to MD USS New Jersey
TAYLOR, Rescue L (6811) HQMC to
1stMarDiv
THOMPSON, Jr., Edgar E (0369) 1stMar-
Div to 6thInfBn Houston Tex
TRIMBLE, Frank S (0141) 2dArmAmph-
Co Sfran to MB FlArts Yokosuka
Japan
TRIMBLE, Adolph J (0141) MCS Quant to
MARTO NAS Columbus Ohio
TUCK, Calvin C (1379) 3dMarDiv to
ForTrps CamLej

VAIN, Julius W (0141) 1stMarDiv to
HQMC
VICKERS, Charles H (6413) MARTO
NAS Columbus Ohio to 2d-
MAW
WATAJIA, Robert W (6621) 1stMAW to
MCAB CherPI
WALKER, Arthur C (3049) MCB Cam-
Lej to 20thSplIntCo Rockford III
WARRITT, James O (3371) ForTrps
FMFPac to MCB Campen FFT
WATINK, John F (4521) 3dMarDiv to
1stMAW
WATKINS, Wilmoth W (0441) 2dMarDiv
to MCB Campen FFT
WIELAND, William H (0141) HQMC to
MARTO NAS Glenview III
WILKERSON, James H (3049) MCB
CamLej to HQMC
WILLIAMS, Jr., Frank B (0369) MCS
Quant to 10thSplIntCo Johnston Pa
WILLIAMS, Melvin L (6481) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
WILLIAMS, Thomas W (0141) MCAS
Miami to MarCorOPOR Syracuse NY
WILLIS, James R (3049) MCAF Santa
Ana to ForTrps 29 Palms
WINNING, Milton D (3049) 6th90mm-
GunBtry New Castle Pa to NASBn
FMFPac Oahu TH
WRIGHT, Jr., John K (3049) MCAS
Miami to MB NB Eye Sta, WashDC
ZIMMERMAN, Victor S (3049) FMFPac
to MarCorSupten Barstow

Technical Sergeants

ALLY, Roger E (3049) MB 8th and eye
Sta, WashDC to 1stMarBrig
ANDERSON, Lucian W (0369) MCAAS
Mojave to MCB Campen FFT
ANDERSON, Raymond V (6441) 1st-
MAW to MCAS CherPI
ANDLER, James J (0141) MCB Campen
to MCRDep SDiego
ANDREWS, Howard H (1871) MAD
NATTC NAS Pinta to ForTrps CamLej
APPLEBURY, Thomas E (6715) 1stMAW
to 2dMAW
AUSTIN, Donald L (6413) MCAS Miami
to MCAS El Toro FFT
BADER, Jr., Charles A (1169) 1stMAW
to MarCorSupten Barstow
BAKER, Majorie C (0141) MCB CamLej
to MCRDep PI
BALL, Charles W (5534) MarPac to
MCB Campen
BALLANGER, John E (3049) 2dMarDiv
to HQMC
BELCHER, Joseph F (0141) MCS Quant
to 4th MCRD Phila
BIDDISON, Donald C (6741) 1stMAW to
MCAS Miami
BLACKWELL, "W" "C" (6461) MCB
CherPI to MCAS Beaufort SC
BOLT, Herman C (6641) 1stMAW to
MCAS Miami
BORTZ, Harold S (6611) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
BOTTINI, Harold E (6413) 2dMAW to
MCAS El Toro FFT
BOWDEN, William L (3371) MCRDep
PI to 1stMarBrig
BUCKINGHAM, Robert W (3371) MCB
CamLej to MCB Campen FFT
BURROW, Robert F (6481) 1stMAW to
2dMAW
BRANNAN, James H (0369) MB NB
Treas to 1stMarDiv
BROWN, Dave (0369) MD USS Phila
gun Seat to MCRDep PI
BROWN, George M (0811) MarPac to
8th MCRD Atlanta
BROWN, George W (3049) MCAF Santa
Ana to MCRDep SDiego
BROWN, Jr., Harvey C (2771) MarCor-
Supten Albany to MCB Campen FFT
BRUNNS, Roger D (3049) 16thSplIntCo
Bottle Mont to MCB Campen FFT
CAIN, Charles R (1811) MCS Quant to
MCRDep PI
CARLE, Ernest E (1169) 1st MCRD
Garden City LI NY to MCB Campen
FFT
CASSIDY, David R (3049) 2dMarDiv to
10th90mmGunBtry New Castle Pa
CASTLE, Earl N (3049) MCSFA Sfran
to 16thSplIntCo Bulte Mont
CATANIA, Anthony (6511) 1stMAW to
MCAS CherPI
CHARLES, Maurice A (6613) 1stMAW to
MCAB CherPI
CHASE, Robert H (6413) MAD NATTC
tax to MCAS El Toro FFT
SHAYNE, Robert A (0141) HQMC to
MCAS Kanehe Bay
CHIDGLEY, John G (0369) 2dMarDiv to
2dSplIntCo Fort Smith Ark
CHRISTOFANO, Stephen A (1537) For-
Trps CamLej to MCAS El Toro FFT
CLINE, Charles H (2511) NavPhibB
LCreek NorVa to MCRDep SDiego
COLL, Frederick J (0141) 1stMarDiv to
MarCorOPOR Oahu City
CORET, William F (7041) 1stMarBrig to
MARTO NAS Columbus Ohio
CRAIG, Douglas K (0811) ForTrps FMF-
Pac to MCB Campen FFT
CRAWFORD, William G (0369) 1stMar-
Div to MCB Campen FFT
CRESSIONIE, Jefferson O (5591) MarPac
to ForTrps 29 Palms
CROSS, Paul (6761) FMFPac to ForTrps
29 Palms
DAGOSTINO, John R (3241) MB NMO
Yorktown to MCB Campen
DAVIDSON, James U (4111) MCAS
CherPI HQMC
DEK JARDINE, Robert W (6413) 1st-
MAW to MAD NATTC Memphis
DESMOND, Edward J (0141) 1stMAW to
HQMC
DOYON, Roland (0141) 9th MCRD
Chicago to HQMC
EDDY, Robert B (1841) MCS Quant to
HQMC
ENGSTROM, Norman L (2539) 1stMar-
Div to ForTrps 29 Palms

ERB, John W (0369) 12th MCRD
Sfran to MCB CamPen FFT
ETHIER Jr., Benjamin W (2561) 1st
MarDiv to MCAF Santa Ana
EZEEL Jr., Joseph (0369) 3dMarDiv to
7thSptInCo Louisville
FERGUSON, Joseph H (0412) 1stMAW
to 2dMAW
FLORES, Jose T (0414) 1stMAW to
MCB CamPen
FRANK, George A (3049) MarCorSupCen
Albany to MCB CamPen FFT
FRENCH, Richard P (0431) MAD
NATTC Jax to MCAS El Toro FFT
GHANT, Avery R (3371) MCRDDep PI to
MB NTC Glakes
GIBSON, Herschel R (3371) 2dMAW to
1stMarBrig
GORSE, George A (0613) 1stMarBrig to
MCB CherPI
GRISSOM, "A" "L" (3537) 2dMAW to
MCAS Kaneohe Bay
GUSTARSON, Orall R (0613) MAD
NATTC Memphis to MCAS Miami
GUSTAVE, John N (0613) 1stMarBrig
to MCAS Miami
GWYN III, "H" "R" (0811) HQMC to
MCB CamPen
HALL, George J (0413) 1stMAW to
MARTO NAS SIL
HANSEN, Jack L (3411) MB FleAcs
Yokosuka Japan to MCB CamPen
HARRINGTON, Rosa V (0141) MarPac
to MCRDDep PI
HARRIS, Edward E (3537) 1stMarDiv to
MCB CamPen
HATHAWAY, Melvin R (0511) 1stMar-
Brig to MARTO MARTC NARTU NAS
Seattle
HAUGHT, William G (2581) MCAS El
Toro to 1stMarDiv
HERBERT, Albert J (0141) FMFLant to
MCAS El Toro FFT
HEFNER Jr., Raymond C (3049) MCAS
El Toro to MarCorSupCen Barstow
HOMICK, John (0141) 1stMAW to
MCAS CherPI
HUFF Jr., Charles R (0449) 2dSupCo
Dayton Ohio to HQ FMFPac Oahu TH
JACKSON, James F (0369) 3dMarDiv to
MCB CamPen
JACOB, Thomas L (0441) MAD NATTC
Memphis to MCAAS Mojave
JENSEN, Harry C (0519) MCS Quant to
MB 8th & Eye Sts., WashDC
JONES, Carl N (0412) 1stMarBrig to
MARTO MARTC NAS Willow Grove
Pa
JONES, Daryl R (0369) MCB CamLaj to
MB Clarksville Tenn
JONES, Lee W (0413) 9th MCRD
Chicago to MCAS El Toro
JOYNER, Ray C (0369) MD USS Des
Moines to ForTrps CamLaj
JUSTICE, Calvin G (1519) MarCorCia-
Drop Phila to MCS Quant
KACAR, Andrew J (0369) 3dMarDiv to
MCB CamLaj
KEATON, Robert A (4131) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
KENNEDY, John J (0811) 2dMarDiv to
HQMC
KIRKENDALL, Clyde W (3049) 7thSpt-
InCo Hartford Conn to MCB CamPen
FFT
KISER, Robert E (0631) MCAS CherPI
to HQMC
KOLLAR, Frank P (3361) 1stMAW to
MCRDDep PI
KURFISS, Harry R (0141) 1stMAW to
MCB CamPen
LAMRIGHT, Whitley A (0811) 1stMar-
Div to MCAS El Toro
LAMONTAGNE, Robert N (0511) 1st-
MarBrig to MB NAS NATTC Pt Mugu
LANGIN, Bernard B (0141) 1stMAW
to 2dMAW
LANSTON, Charlie E (0412) 1stMAW to
2dMAW
LANIER, Leonard E (3597) MB 8th and
Eye Sts., WashDC to 2dMarDiv
LASKOSKI Jr., Thomas F (0049) For-
Trps CamLaj to 1stShorPartGrCo
South Bend Ind
LATHAM, Cecil M (4312) 5th MCRD
WashDC to HQMC
LEHR, Joseph G (0141) 1stMarDiv to
13thRifCo Santa Monica Calif
LEX Jr., Irwin A (0651) MAD NATTC
Jax to MCS Quant
LILES, Wesley B (3371) 1stMAW to
MCRDDep PI
LOCKLEY, Moody C (4131) 1stMAW to
MCAS CherPI
LONG, Vernell C (3619) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
LOOMIS, Earle N (3371) 1stMAW to
MCRDDep PI
LUDWIG, Robert M (3049) 2dMAW to
MB 8th and Eye Sts., WashDC
MACK, Jacob A (0441) 1stMarBrig to
MAD NATTC Memphis
MALLETTE, Gerald O (0141) 5th MCR-
RD WashDC to MB NTC Glakes
MARSHALL, Reginald (5544) MarPac
to MCB CamPen
MARTINEZ, John H (2511) 2dMarDiv to
MCRDDep SDiego
MAY, Donald A (0369) MCB CamLaj to
MB Clarksville Tenn
MAZE, Ralph F (2519) ForTrps CamLaj
to MCRDDep SDiego
MC CAMPBELL Jr., Clarence (0369) 2d-
MarDiv to MB NNSYD Ptsmh Va
MC DONALD, LaVerne G (0369) 2dMar-
Div to MCRDDep PI
MC GOVERN, John M (0811) 1stMarDiv
to 2dMAW
MC ILWAIN, John G (0369) MB NS
Treas is Sfran to MCB CamPen FFT
MC MULLIN, Charles E (2645) 3dMar-
Div to MCB CamPen
MEARS Jr., Charles J (0741) 1stMar-
Brig to MCAS Miami
MEGAHEE, David J (0413) 1stMCRD
Ndrins to MAD NATTC Memphis
MITCHELL, James A (4312) 8th MCRD
Ndrins to HQMC
MITCHELL, John J (0231) HQMC to
MB NTC Glakes

MOFFITT, Kermit (0731) 1stMAW to
2dMAW
MORAN, Thomas P (5593) MB 8th &
Eye Sts., WashDC to 2dMarDiv
MOTY, James H (0441) 1stMAW to
MCAS Miami
MYERSON, Sidney G (0141) 1stMAW
to MCB CamLaj
NEWCOMB, L. Vaughn (0811) ForTrps
FMFPac to MCB CamPen FFT
O'LEARY, William A (2539) MarComm-
Det USS Mt McKinley to ForTrps 29
Palms
OLIVER, Harry W (1379) 1stMarDiv to
MB NB Pearl Harbor
O'REILLY, Richard J (2645) AirFMFPac
to MCB CamPen
PALMER, Doll C (3537) AirFMFPac to
MCRDDep PI
PANGBORN, Clifford K (0413) 1stMar-
Brig to MAD NATTC Memphis
PARKER, "J" "C" (0431) 3dMar Div
to MCB CamPen
PENDLETON, Martin H (0413) Air-
FMFPac to 6th MCRD Atlanta
PETRIELLO, John J (3537) 2dMarDiv
to MCRDDep PI
POLLARD Jr., John W (0121) 1stMAW
to MCAS Miami
POPE Jr., Samuel H (2639) AirFMF-
Lant to 1stMarBrig
PRUSSIA, James E (2539) 1stMarDiv to
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QUIGLEY, Patrick D (3537) 12th MC-
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RAYMOND, Lewis D (3518) MCRDDep
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REMP, Richard (0413) MAD NATTC
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RHODES, Hugh J (0613) MAD NATTC
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RHODES, Dennis T (0481) 1stMAW to
2dMAW
ROBESON, Thomas D (2529) 1stMarDiv
to 2dMAW
ROONEY, Francis X (3537) 1st MCRD
Garden City LI NY to MCB CamPen
FFT
ROSA, Thomas F (0369) 2dMarDiv to
4thSptInCo LaCrosse Wis
ROSSON Jr., Francis M (0481) 1stMAW
to 2dMAW
SANDERS, Raymond C (7113) 1stMAW
to 2dMAW
SAXON, Joseph B (0369) HQMC to 3d-
MarDiv
SAXON, Louis H (0413) MAD NATTC
Jax to MCAS El Toro FFT
SCHILB, William G (2111) 2dMarDiv to
9th MCRD Chicago
SCHNURR, John J (0369) 3dMarDiv to
MCAS Quant
SEPULVEDA, Benny (2539) 1stMarDiv
to ForTrps 29 Palms
SHEA, John E (0431) 1stMarBrig to
MAD NATTC Memphis
SHERMAN Jr., Paul W (0141) 1stMAW
to FMFLant NB NorVa
SHIATA Jr., Edward K (2711) ForTrps
FMFPac to MCB CamLaj
SIEG Jr., Roy L (0411) MAD NATTC
NAS Pcola to MCB CamPen FFT
SIBBS, John R (1811) 12th MCRD
Sfran to 1stMarDiv
SMITH, Arthur E (1389) MCS Quant to
MB NTC Glakes
SMITH, Donald J (3541) 1stMAW to
MCB CamPen
SMITH, Edward L (0431) MAD NATTC
Jax to MARTO MARTC NAS SIL
SMITH, Ross W (0413) 1stMAW to
MARTO MARTC NAS Akron Ohio
STACK, James T (0818) MCRDDep SDiego
to MCRDDep PI
SOLISURY, Louis H (7141) 1stMarDiv
to 1stAirDivCo NMRTC NAS Moffett
Fid
STOCKMAN, Samuel (0412) MCAS Cher-
PI to MCAS El Toro FFT
STODDARD, Ronald F (0818) ForTrps
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SULLIVAN, Richard V (0369) 2dMar-
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SUND Jr., Dewey L (0715) 1stMAW to
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TANER, Gary A (0161) 1stMAW to
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TANSEY, Lawrence T (0613) MAD
NATTC Memphis to MCAS Miami
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to MCRDDep SDiego
THACKER, Robert J (5519) 1stMAW to
2dMAW
THOMPSON, Richard J (0461) 1stMAW
to MCAAS Mojave
TOLER, Albert E (0441) 1stMAW to
MARTO MARTC NAS Olathe Kan
TORRES Jr., Ferdinand J (0412) 1st-
MarBrig to MAD NATTC Memphis
TRACY, Jackson E (0369) HQMC to
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TREVINO, Rodolpho J (0511) 1stMAW
to MCAS Miami
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TROPE, William S (0369) MCB CamLaj
to MCB CamPen FFT
TWIGG, Charles W (2639) MCS Quant
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TC Jax to MCAS El Toro FFT
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WATKINS, Price I (2511) 1stMarDiv to
MCRDDep SDiego
WEAVER Jr., Alfred E (0413) MCS
Quant to MAD NATTC Memphis
WEBER, William R (0369) MCB Cam-
Pen to MB NS Kodiak Alaska
WEHNER, Robert J (0369) MCB CamLaj
to MB Clarksville Tenn
WEISS, Arthur G (1539) FMFLant to
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WEST, Lillian J (0141) MCS Quant to
MCRDDep PI
WETZEL Jr., Matthew (2111) 1st MCR-
RD Garden City LI NY to 2dMarDiv
WILBUR, John M (0141) MB NB Boston
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ELLIS, Roy W. (3011) 5th MCRRD WashDC to FortTras CamLej
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EWART, James A. (3516) FortTras FMF-Pac to MCAS El Toro
FIRE, James (1811) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamLej
FISH, David (2531) 19thRifCo El Paso Tex to 1stMarDiv
FITZWATER, Clyde W. (4131) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
FLANAGAN, George C. (2634) MCB CamLej to MCRDep S Diego
FLECK, Edward E. (1541) MCB CamLej to MCB CampPen FFT
FORREST, George G. (0369) 1st MCRRD Garden City LI NY to MB NTC Glakes

FORD, Charles L. (2771) 1stMarDiv to MCRDep S Diego
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FRANKE, Charles S. (1861) FortTras CamLej to MCB CampPen FFT
FREDERICK Jr., Earney R. (3351) MCRDep PI to MB NTC Glakes
FREEMAN Jr., Charles N. (0300) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
FRENCH, Clyde A. (0161) 1stMAW to MCRDep S Diego
FRIEDL, Richard T. (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
FULLER, David D. (3211) MCSFA S Fran to MCAS CherPI
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FURACCHIA, Armando (3041) MCB CampPen to FortTras 29 Palms
GANELES, Burton F. (2771) MCB CamLej to MCRDep S Diego
GARRETT, Joe A. (0141) MB NRC Camp Elliott S Diego to 12th MCRRD S Fran
GELLENBECK, Oscar A. (6413) 2dMAW to MAD NATTC Memphis
GERMON, Judson W. (0141) 11thSptIntCo Galveston Tex to MB NS Treas Is
GETT, Daniel (3041) FortTras CamLej to 1st MCRRD Garden City LI NY
GIESSE, Cecil L. (2111) 1stMarDiv to NS NAS Moffett Fld
GILBERT, William E. (0211) NavPhibB Coronado S Diego to MCB CampPen FFT
GILLIS, Leslie R. (3041) MarCorCruitSta Phila to MCRDep PI
GILLOTT, Paul A. (641) AirFMFPac to MCB CherPI
GLENNING, Doyle R. (1169) MCB CamLej to MCB CampPen FFT
GOATLEY, Lewis R. (3516) 4thTrkCo Erie Pa to MarCorSuptCen Albany
GOBEL, Harlan D. (4131) 1stMAW to MCS Mojave
GONZALES, Ernesto (0369) FMFPac to MCB CamLej
GRIMM, Jason K. (3371) 1stMAW to MCRDep S Diego
GUSTIN, LeRoy R. (0369) 2dMar Div to 1stMarBrig
HAGG, Raymond R. (6741) 1stMarBrig to MCAS Miami
HAGAN, Paul (3111) 1stMAW to MCAS Miami
HALL, John H. (1347) MCSFA Ptah Va to MCB CamLej
HALL, Tifford O. (0741) MCRDep S Diego to MCRDep PI
HALSTEAD, Darryl O. (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1stIntBn Bklyn
HAMILTON, William H. (3051) 2dMAW to MarCorCruitSta WashDC
HARDY, James H. (6413) 2dMAW to MCAS Miami
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HARRAN, Thomas C. (5711) 2dMarDiv to MCRDep PI
HART, William F. (4132) 1stMAW to 8th MCRRD Norfolk
HASTINGS, Barclay (1811) MCB CamPen to 1stMarDiv

HAWN, Earl P. (0369) 1st MCRRD Garden City LI NY to MCB CampPen FFT
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HILL, Clifton O. (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarBrig
HILLIARD, Albert E. (5711) AirFMFPac to MAD NATTC Memphis
HINER, Everett O. (1900) HQMC to 1stMarDiv
HOKE, Charles J. (1871) FMFPac to MCB CampPen
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HOWARD, Shelburne M. (2111) 8thSptIntCo Lynchburg Va to MCS Quant
HUDSON, William W. (3516) MarCorSuptCen Albany to MCB CamLej
JACKSON, Eugene J. (3041) MarCorSuptCen Barstow to MarCorCruitSta San Jose
JAMIESON, Robert W. (0369) MB NS Los Alamitos to MCRDep PI
JEFFERIS, Don O. (0141) FMFPac to MB NS Treas Is S Fran
JENKINS, Lewis L. (1379) 1stMAW to 2dMarDiv
JEWELL Sr., Charles P. (6751) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
JOHNSON, David A. (3619) 1stMAW to MCB CherPI
JOHNSON, Edward R. (2311) MCS Quant to 1stMarBrig
JOHNSON, Willie M. (2513) MCAF Santa Ana to MCRDep S Diego
JOLLY, Henry R. (0811) MCB CampPen to MCRDep S Diego
JONES, Donald G. (0811) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarBrig
JONES, Guy L. (1369) 1stMarDiv to MarCorCruitSta Denver
JONES, Maurice (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
JUDGE, Eleanor L. (0141) FMFLant to MCRDep PI
JUSTICE, James H. (1833) 1stMarDiv to MCB CampPen FFT
KACHELIN, Edward J. (6413) 1stMAW to MARTO NATC NAS SIL
KELS, James (3516) HQMC to MCAS El Toro FFT
KENNEDY, Gerald L. (0141) 2dIntBn Boston to MB NTC Glakes
KLINDENTS, Eugene E. (1861) 2dMarDiv to MCB CampPen
KOLANSKI, Jr. Frank W. (1161) MCB CamLej to MCB CampPen FFT
KREMER, Frederick H. (2531) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarBrig
KROHN, Waldemar R. (0141) 3dMarDiv to MB NS Treas Is S Fran
KRUSE, Robert A. (6411) MCB CherPI to MAD NATTC Memphis



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 LARKIN, Richard L. (5711) MCB CamLaj to MCB CampPen FFT
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 MAGNO, Vincent D. (0369) 1stMarDiv to MB NS Adak Alaska
 MAHONEY, Carl A. (1379) ForTrps CamLaj to MCB CampPen FFT
 MAIDEN, John E. (2533) 1stMarDiv to MarCommDet USS MI McKinley
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 MARTIN, Harold A. (0041) USS Antietam to MCRDep PI
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 MASON, Melvin G. (6401) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
 MATHESON, Wayne (4122) 1stMAW to 8th MCRD Norfols
 MATHIAS, Robert D. (6715) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
 MAXWELL, Leo F. (1379) 1stMAW to ForTrps CamLaj
 MC CARE, Paul A. (1141) MCB CamLaj to 1stMarBrig
 MC CARTY, Alfred F. (7041) 1stMAW to MCAF Santa Ana
 MC CLAFFERTY, Carl G. (6413) 2dMAW to MARTO NAS Norfols
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 MC CLUNG, Jack R. (6441) MAD NATTC Memphis to MCAS El Toro
 MC CORMIC, Robert (1041) MCAS Miami to 2dMarDiv
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 MC DONOUGH, Joseph R. (2543) 2dMarDiv to MC NTC GLakes
 MELTON, Harold L. (3531) MARTO MARTO NAS So Weymouth Mass
 MEYER, Neil H. (1141) MCAS CherPI to MCB CampPen FFT
 MILLER, Lester V. (3041) MarCorSup-Cen Albany to MB NTC GLakes
 MILLS, Robert L. (2531) 2dMAW to MCRDep SDiego
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 MOLLENDER, James J. (6511) 1stMarBrig to MAD NATTC Jax
 MONSON, Raymond (5544) MCS Quant to MB NTC GLakes
 MOON, Lucius W. (6413) MAD NATTC Memphis to MCAS El Toro FFT
 MORRIS, James H. (0369) MarCorSup-Cen Albany to MCB CampPen FFT
 MOSS, Edward H. (0111) ForTrps CamLaj to MarCorDep Norfols
 MOSS, William L. (5311) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro FFT
 NEILL, Bill D. (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCRDep SDiego
 NASH, Robert A. (2533) MCB CampPen to MCRDep SDiego
 NICHOLS, Eugene B. (6511) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
 NISHIMURA, Jr., Joseph A. (2531) 2dMarDiv to MB NTC GLakes
 NORTON, Frank J. (0369) 5thSpLitCo Milwaukee Wis to MCRDep PI
 O'HARA, Miles (0369) MD USS Princeton to MCRDep SDiego
 OWEN, Jack (3251) MCS Quant to MAD NATTC NAS rncis
 PAINTER, Virginia R. (3041) MarCorSup-Cen Albany to MarCorCruitSta Pittsburgh
 PANKER, Robert D. (2561) MarCorSup-Cen Easton to MCRDep SDiego
 PARRISH, John F. (1165) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
 PETTIGREW, Jr., Theodore J. (3049) MCB CampPen to MCRDep SDiego
 PHELPS, Leon M. (0369) MCB CamLaj to MCRDep PI
 PINE, George R. (3049) 1stMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms
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 QUINN, Daniel J. (6511) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
 QUISHENBERRY, Jr., John W. (0141) AirFMFLant to MCAS Kaneohe Bay
 RADCLIFF, Ralph W. (3400) HQMC to 8th MCRD Chicago
 RASPODNIK, Frank G. (3049) MarSup-Cen Albany to MarCorCruitSta Houston Tex
 RAYMOND, Jr., Gould B. (3121) 1stMAW to MarCorSup-Cen Albany
 REEDER, Oscar E. (6481) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFT
 REEVES, Billie M. (3041) MCAS Miami to MarCorCruitSta Norfols
 REID, Donald G. (0369) 1stMarDiv to MB NS Adak Alaska
 REYES, Anthony (0369) MB NS Adak Alaska to 1stMarDiv
 REYNOLDS, George A. (6413) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFT
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 SCOTT, Jack L. (2336) NavPhib8 Coronado to MCAS El Toro FFT
 SCOTT, Ralph P. (1041) MB NS Kodiak Alaska to ForTrps 29 Palms
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 SEIFERT, Clarence E. (6441) 1stMAW to HQCOMART NAS Glenview Ill
 SHARROW, Edward S. (6511) 1stMarBrig to MAD NATTC Jax
 SHELTON, Gerald R. (3011) HQMC to MarCorSup-Cen Albany
 SHERMAYNE, Oliver L. (1371) MB NAD Hastings Neb to MCAS El Toro
 SHOOP, Ronald H. (2543) MCS Quant to MCB CampPen FFT
 SKAGGS, Ezra E. (0369) MCRDep PI to 1stMarBrig
 SMITH, Arthur R. (2316) ForTrps CamLaj to MCAS El Toro FFT
 SMITH, Darrell M. (3361) MCRDep PI to MB NTC GLakes
 SMITH, Joseph E. (2111) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLaj
 SMITH, Loren W. (2111) 2dMarDiv to MB NTC GLakes
 SMITHER, Leon D. (2531) MCS Quant to MCRDep SDiego
 SOUTHALL, Austin L. (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarBrig
 SPARKS, Donald (0141) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarBrig
 SPINNER, Douglas (0141) MD USS Princeton to 1st MCRD Phila
 STARR, Donald A. (2711) NavPhib8 Coronado to MCB CampPen FFT
 STEWART, Jr., Charles E. (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarBrig
 STICKLEY, Lester (0369) MB NS Kodiak Alaska to 1stMarDiv
 ST PETER, Arthur H. (4111) 1stMAW to MCB CampPen
 SULLIVAN, William H. (2531) ForTrps CamLaj to MB NTC GLakes
 SUTHERLAND, Jr., Frank S. (2531) MarCorSup-Cen Albany to MCB CampPen FFT
 SUTTON, Gerald F. (1379) 2dMarDiv to MCRDep PI
 SWANSON, Thomas H. (3371) 2dMarDiv to MCRDep PI
 SWEENEY, Elmer E. (3411) MCSFA Sfran to MB NB Pearl Harbor
 SWISHER, Thomas W. (3361) 9th MCRD Chicago to MB NTC GLakes
 TAUBER, Gerald L. (3049) MarCorSup-Cen Albany to MarCorCruitSta Okla
 TAYLOR, James H. (3049) MCB CamLaj to MB NTC GLakes
 THOMAS, Billy G. (2511) FMFPac to 2dMarDiv
 THOMAS, Robert H. (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCB CampPen
 THOMPSON, Jr., Raymond M. (6441) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Memphis
 THOMPSON, Robert J. (6431) MAD NATTC Jax to MCAS El Toro FFT
 THORNTON, Robert (2561) 2dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro FFT
 TIERY, Michael F. (3041) MarCorSup-Cen Albany to MB NavActs NGF WashDC
 TOLLIVER, John G. (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCS Quant
 TRAVIS, Walter W. (3371) MCRDep SDiego to 1stMarBrig
 TRUNICK, Jr., Harold A. (2111) 2dMarDiv to MAD NATTC Jax
 TRUPIANO, Gerald M. (3111) MB Fleet Acts Yokosuka to MCRDep SDiego
 TRYGSTAD, Kenneth E. (0141) MB 8th & Eye Ste., WashDC to MB NTC GLakes
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 WALKER, Gerald D. (0141) 8th MCRD Phila to MCB CampPen FFT
 WALKER, Theodore J. (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarBrig
 WALL, Edwin L. (0141) AirFMFLant to MB NTC GLakes
 WALTER, Virgil E. (0211) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 WARE, Ota B. (3371) 1stMAW to MCRDep PI
 WARREN, Stoke (1531) 2dMarDiv to MCB CampPen FFT
 WATSON, Robert (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarBrig
 WEBB, James L. (0141) MB NAD FI Hawaii to MCB CampPen FFT
 WELCH, George A. (1347) 1stMAW to 2dMarDiv
 WELCH, Joseph H. (1379) 1stMarDiv to MCRDep PI
 WELLS, Donald L. (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarBrig
 WESTCOTT, Francis J. (0369) 1stIntBn NY to MCB CampPen FFT
 WHEATLEY, John I. (0369) MCB CamLaj to MBNavActs Port Lytaute
 WHITE, Jr., Clarence C. (6761) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
 WHITE, Jr., Sam (0369) MCB CampPen to MCRDep SDiego
 WILLIAMS, Jr., Everett L. (2533) 2dMarDiv to MCRDep SDiego
 WILLIAMS, John C. (6641) MCRDep SDiego to 1stMarBrig
 WOLFRIEL, Richard (3361) MCRDep PI to MB NTC GLakes
 WOOD, Marvin E. (2533) 1stMarDiv to 2dMAW
 ZABEL, Duane D. (3011) 9th MCRD Chicago to ForTrps CamLaj

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END

NROTC PROGRAM

[continued from page 49]

Naval Service. At this time, however, all *Contract* NROTC graduates are being ordered to two years active duty immediately upon commission.

Contract students must pass the same physical standards as Regular students. They must complete 24 semester hours of Naval Science; the same as the *regular* student. While in the NROTC, if they wish, *contract* students may apply for the regular NROTC, but they must qualify through the annual competitive examination and selection procedure.

Summer months are not idle for members of the NROTC. After their freshman year in college all members of the *regular* NROTC program take part in a Navy Summer cruise. These cruises go to various ports in Europe and South America and give the men the opportunity to learn gunnery, fire control, and the general operation of a large naval vessel. At the end of their sophomore year the students go to Little Creek, Va., for three weeks, where they undergo training in amphibious warfare. They then travel to Corpus Christi, Texas, for three weeks to learn the basic factors of aircraft operations,

use of airpower, and to take familiarization flights.

Their last Summer as college students is spent at Quantico, Va., where the *regular* Marine NROTC members are joined by the *contract* students. The period of training at the Marine Corps Schools is six weeks. During this time the men are introduced to basic Marine subjects and undergo a thorough physical fitness program. They see, and take part in, demonstrations of all types of Marine Corps weapons and field problems. The Marine Corps Schools at Quantico, with its fully developed "Guadalcanal Area," is particularly suited to this phase of training.

The NROTC program, not only at Columbia College, but at all institutions where it is in effect, has been quite successful in its effort to combine the military with the academic. During the relatively short time it has been in post-war operation it has helped many deserving students to complete their education and it has fulfilled its prime object of providing well-trained officers for the Naval Service. The Department of the Navy plans to continue the NROTC program as long as there is a need for commissioned officers. Though the program requires hard work and top performance from its members, it offers considerable rewards to those who qualify as future officers in the Navy or Marine Corps. **END**

ORANGE ONE

[continued from page 43]

About that time Denzil came up with some dope that didn't sound too good. He said a sailor told him the brig aboard *APA 347* wasn't big enough to hold all those waiting to do time in it. He said a lot of sailors were prisoners at large.

That meant they were at liberty only until those already locked up finished their time. Then those on the brig's waiting list would go in. It was a sort of rotation system, but you didn't need any points to qualify.

In late March we dropped anchor at Ulithi, an atoll which served as the rendezvous point for the entire convoy bound for Okinawa. There were ships fore and aft and port and starboard of *APA 347* as far as the eye could see. There were vessels of every description. Battleships, cruisers, carriers, destroyers and transports of all types, including at least a dozen APAs.

I wondered if any of them needed oranges.

Love Day, the day of the landing, was set for April 1, Easter Sunday back home. All the other invasions I ever heard of were begun on what they called D-Day. But they told us we were going ashore on Love Day. I don't know why they called it Love Day.

I mean if it was Bunny Day or Bonnet Day I could understand it. But it wasn't.

Most of Love Day Minus One, that was March 31, we spent cleaning and checking our weapons. I kidded Joe about stenciling a Pfc stripe on the left arm of his dungaree jacket. He never wore one before.

Joe said, "A clean ship is a happy ship. And neatness is next to cleanliness."

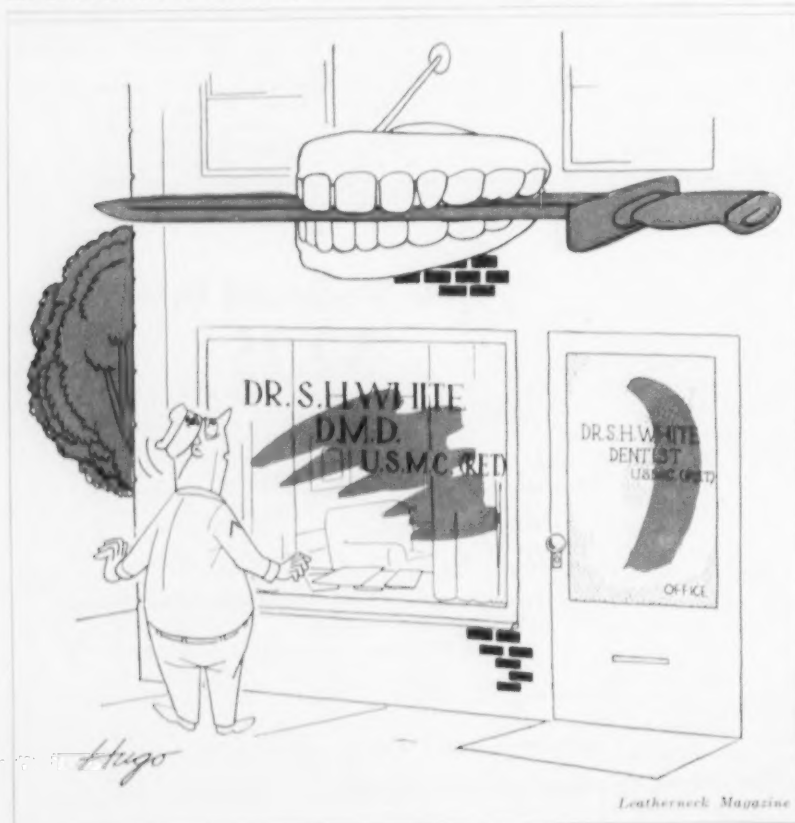
At 0330 on April 1, that would be 3:30 a.m., general quarters sounded aboard *APA 347*.

Most of the passengers went topside. We could see flashes on the horizon. It was the start of pre-landing bombardment. A sailor told us he heard it was to be the heaviest bombardment of the war. That made us feel good.

Chow call went at 0500. The Navy served a good last chow.

They gave us powdered eggs, sausages, bread and coffee. The only thing missing was an orange. That made Melvin sore. Some of us didn't feel like eating too much, anyway. I had a couple of sausages and three cups of coffee. It tasted good.

At 0800 we got the word to fall out



Leatherneck Magazine

on the starboard side and prepare to disembark. Melvin, Joe and I moved out together. Denzil joined us and we all got our first good look at Okinawa. We were laying a long way off her but we could make her out. She looked big, bigger than the 'Canal, much bigger than anything we'd ever hit before.

The plan was to go in to 2000 yards off the beach in the flat-bottomed Higgins boats and transfer to alligators. Alligators are armored boats with tractors. They're good on land and sea.

We watched the line ships fire salvo after salvo into Okinawa. Navy and Marine planes, carrying rockets and bombs, roared over the transports headed for shore. Other planes flew toward the ships, bound for their carriers and a fresh load of rockets and bombs.

Up on the bridge, Cdr. Rawlins watched the shore through a pair of binoculars. A helmet had replaced the hat with the gold braid and he was wearing a Mae West life jacket over a khaki shirt.

Our top sergeant held roll call while they lowered the mortars and ammo over the side into the waiting Higgins boat. Then he gave the word to disembark.

We started over the Jacob's ladder, the same one we boarded over. That's the only way you disembark from a transport during an invasion. I mean,

they never lower the gangway. It's a lot easier going down a Jacob's ladder than climbing up one. But you still have to worry about falling helmets and hardly anyone's reflexes are sharp at the time.

We went over four at a time. I was on one end. Joe was next to me, then Melvin, then Benzil. Our lieutenant, his name was Preston, was first into the Higgins boat that was to start us for shore.

After the last four into our boat cleared the net, the coxswain gunned the engine and we moved off a way. We looked topside. The sailors were quiet. There was no laughing now.

I said to Melvin, "How do you feel?" "Scared stiff," Melvin said. "I feel like I'm going to heave. I think it's the sausages. Or the damn oranges."

Melvin must have eaten a crate of oranges before Cdr. Rawlins knocked them off.

The coxswain started to warm up the engine before taking his place in the line of departure.

"Captain, Captain Rawlins, Captain, sir!"

It was Joe. He was shouting over the roar of the engine. He stood on the base plate of a mortar and started waving his arms and yelling up to the bridge.

The engine died down a little and Joe shouted louder.

"Captain, Captain Rawlins, sir!"

All of us, even Lieut. Preston, were looking up at the skipper on the bridge. I thought Joe had cracked up.

On about Joe's fourth try, the skipper heard him. He lowered his binoculars and leaned forward a little.

"Captain," Joe shouted. He held up his left arm, the one with the Pfc stripe stenciled on it. With his right hand he pointed to the single stripe.

"A neat Marine is a good Marine. I'm going in there and make corporal and, by God, you people better help me make corporal," Joe yelled.

The coxswain gunned the engine again and the boat leaped forward. Soon we were quite a way off APA 347.

I don't know why Joe did it. It was a screwy thing to do. It didn't make sense.

Later, I got to thinking that maybe Joe figured the skipper would be so burned he'd order him taken out of the boat and brought back to the ship for contempt.

But that was crazy, too, because Joe would have had to wait his turn to go into the brig. It was still full when we disembarked and there was still a waiting list. They'd never let Joe run around APA 347 as a prisoner at large with the whole division on Okinawa.

Anyway, Joe was with us when we went ashore. The code name of the beach we landed on was Orange One.

END





"My porridge is too hot!"



"My porridge is too cold!"



"My porridge is . . . !"

Leatherneck Magazine

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 15]

personnel action relating to indebtedness by transmitting the correspondence involved."—Ed.

NO TT RETEST NEEDED

Dear Sir:

I took my General Military Subjects Test and my Technical Test for master sergeant in the 5800 Field in 1953, and passed both tests. When the MOS structure was changed, I was found qualified and was given MOS 0111.

At the time of the conversion, my sergeant major informed me that the test I had taken in 1953 was good and a re-test would not be necessary. Is this straight dope or must I take an E-7 TT in OF 0111?

I would like to say that as a steady reader of your magazine, I have found it both helpful and entertaining.

TSgt. Charles E. Trent
"C" Co., 1st Bn, 7th Mar.,
First Marine Division, FMF,
Camp Pendleton, Calif.

● Your sergeant major was correct. Enlisted Section, Promotion Branch, HQMC, added the following information:

"An individual who has passed a technical test for promotion in an MOS which converted to a valid MOS in the new classification structure, and is assigned that MOS as a primary, will not be required to take a technical test in the converted MOS. Therefore, TSgt. Trent has fulfilled the testing prerequisite for promotion to master sergeant in his current promotional channel."—Ed.

MASCOT NEEDED

Dear Sir:

Our small Marine Corps League Detachment would like a mascot. Our detachment is just getting started and we're rather low on funds.

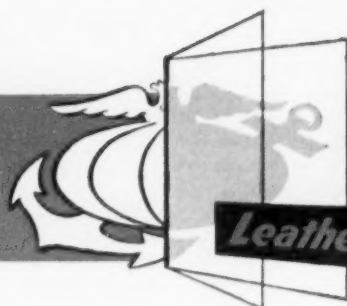


If anyone has a spare English Bulldog pup and would be willing to donate the dog to our Detachment, we would be most appreciative.

Chuck Riester
1416 Putnam St.,
Sandusky, Ohio

● If anyone can help, please contact Mr. Riester.—Ed.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 78)



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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 76]

ORGANIZED RESERVE MEDAL

Dear Sir:

In order to qualify for an Organized Marine Corps Reserve Medal do you have to serve all of your time with one unit? Suppose you have two years good service with one unit and you move to another city and transfer to another unit for two years. If you attend all Summer camps and are otherwise qualified, can you receive the Medal?

Sgt. J. Woody
Marine Corps Base
Camp Lejeune, N.C.

● Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, states that the Organized Marine Corps Reserve Medal is authorized for four consecutive years in the Organized Reserve, regardless of how many different Organized Reserve Units the individual served in, provided the individual has participated in the required number of drills and field training each year.—Ed.

TRANSFER TO FMCR

Dear Sir:

Master Sergeant "A" and Master Sergeant "B" both plan to apply for transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve. Their service histories are identical. However, MSgt. "A" wants his transfer to take effect when he has completed 19 years, six months and one day of active service, while MSgt. "B" figures on becoming a member of the FMCR after he has completed 20 years and one day of service.

Assuming that the same fortune, good or bad, befalls them after they have been transferred to the FMCR, is there any difference in the rights and benefits that may be extended to these master sergeants?

MSgt. Victor L. Hanson, Jr.,
ESS, MB, USNS,
Treasure Island,
San Francisco, Calif.

● Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, says that the benefits and privileges extended members of the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve in the cases described are identical. Years of service completed prior to transfer to the FMCR is not a governing factor.—Ed.

EXTENDED ORDER

Dear Sir:

My current enlistment expires on April 9, 1957, at which time a one-year extension takes effect. This means my present obligated service will expire on April 9, 1958.

The chief clerk in my company informed me several days ago when I stated my intention to reenlist that at the present time I cannot do so because I have more than one year of obligated service remaining on my current enlistment or extension of enlistment.

I maintain that I may cancel my extension for purposes of reenlistment. Since I may cancel my extension, I have less than one year of obligated service remaining on my current enlistment, and therefore may reenlist.

Who is correct?

Sgt. Donald C. Haines
StaComp, 8002 AU,
c/o Provost Marshal,
Camp McGill, APO 38,
San Francisco, Calif.

● You are right. Ask the chief clerk to check Marine Corps Order 1133.4, which is the authority for commanding officers to discharge Regular enlisted Marines with less than a year of obligated service remaining on an enlistment or extension thereof for the purpose of immediate reenlistment in the Corps. Paragraph 3 of this order specifically covers those in your circumstances as follows:

"The provisions (covered in the preceding paragraph) . . . are also applicable to those Regular enlisted Marines who have executed an agreement to extend enlistment, which will become effective upon expiration of the enlistment contract, provided the period of reenlistment elected by the Marine is equal to or exceeds the unexpired period remaining on the enlistment contract, plus the period for which the agreement to extend enlistment was executed. Upon execution of the reenlistment contract, the extension agreement will be canceled."

Therefore, if you reenlist for two years, that period of time will more than cover the period of your extension plus the time remaining on your original enlistment.—Ed.

END



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ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 10.

1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (c);
5. (a); 6. (b); 7. (a); 8. (c);
9. (c); 10. (b).



Elaine Stewart

Gyrene Gyngles

Lonely Marine

As lightning dances across the sky,
I guard the post I stand,
With eyes smarting from the wind
that races across this unknown land.

My boots sinking in the mud,
my shoulders racked with pain,
I pause beneath a small oak tree
to rest, and survey my domain.

Lights wink peacefully at me
from a small village below,
In a flooded rush of thoughts come memories
and a few small tears begin to flow.

Was it for nights at the bowling alley,
or the drug store up the street,
Or are they for that certain someone
who could make my life complete?

Was it for the Church
that we both used to attend,
Or was it that last short night,
and the few hours I had left to spend?

Is it for those evening movies
that I now bow my head?
Or is it the memories in her letters
weighing my heart with pounds of lead?

I searched my soul for the answer,
for my own sanity I had to see,
When suddenly I saw her image and
she took my hand and gently guided me.

As an angel walking through a storm,
she led me out of my craze,
And then with a smile and wave of her
hand,
she faded away into the maze.

So on through the night I walk;
guarding against foes unseen,
But now my heart is light and thankful
for the visions of a lonely Marine.

Sgt. William L. Bell

Topic For Today

Our Camp Exchange and small snack bar,
Are famed for daily bull sessions.
The office pinkies quote ALMAR,
For them, there's some concession.

But the guy who makes my I. Q. ring,
(Each day he's reminded of same),
Is 'ol lover boy, when he starts to sing,
Of his conquest—his latest flame.

He scoffs at love, that's too complex,
How much beer he can drink is his boast.
But I'll bet, between the beer and girls,
That it's the beer that he gets the most.

Cpl. Donald F. Rose

Reunion

Alone on a hill in the night's cold air
A tired Marine closed his eyes in prayer.
He thought of his home, the days of his
youth,
His family, his friends, and his sweetheart
Ruth.

He remembered the joys, the sorrows and
such,
His high school days that he loved so
much.
And now, alone on a hill filled with death,
He relived them all with a deep, heavy
breath.

He begged God's forgiveness of the wrongs
he'd done.
"In the Name of the Father, and of the
Son . . ."

Then the night air was pierced by a sharp,
whining sound,
And the wounded Marine fell hard to the
ground.



For hours he lay there in his blood, sweat
and tears
And prayed all the harder to drive out his
fears.
Then while he was praying the sky became
bright,
He looked towards the heavens and
trembled with fright.

Forgetting his wound he got up to his
knees
And looked just above the stumps of burnt
trees.
There stood a Palace with its doors open
wide,
With his heart pounding madly, he en-
tered inside.

"A place like this is hard to believe,"
But the doors closed shut as he started to
leave.
He heard a voice say, "Do not be afraid!
On this here duty, you've got it made!"

The voice was familiar. He had heard it
before.
And he turned around quickly away from
the door.
There in formation were the men he once
knew,

And he called them by name as they
passed in review.

His heart filled with gladness, but he al-
most cried,
When he thought of the way each one of
them died.

But now—Jones, Casey, Ski and Levin
Are pulling choice duty forever—in
Heaven.

Cpl. Cliff Youngs

Chow

Marines who moan,
Gum-beat and groan
About the mess hall chow;
Still put away
Enough each day
To fill a hungry cow.

TSgt. Joe Sage

The Ten Percent

The ten percent who have not heard
The officially posted word,
Is the same group who's first to spread
The latest news straight from the head.

TSgt. Joe Sage

Lecture

The Summer sun shines brightly,
And indoor classes are the plan;
You want to nap, oh so slightly,
Undetected—if you can.

Our instructor, Sergeant Mishap,
Has a voice that's loud and clear;
Wonder if he heard my neck snap,
Or do my snores disturb, I fear.

Well, of course the lecture ended,
Some graded tests were passed around;
My passing grade just descended,
And one liberty card can't be found.

Cpl. Donald F. Rose

One for All

During a lull in the firing,
When everything was still,
A lone Marine was standing,
Atop the bleak and lonely hill.

With his shoulders reared back,
And a glint of fire in his eye,
And a dare of "Come and get it,
If you really want to die."

There were only five left of them,
He, alone, was the one that stood.
The others in a safe place lay,
He'd bandaged them as best he could.

But the enemy thought he was alone,
This Marine upon the hill.
Not knowing he still had a machine gun,
Fully loaded for the kill.

With a shout the enemy rushed him,
Making a try for the important kill,
But there was none left standing,
Except the lone Marine on the hill.

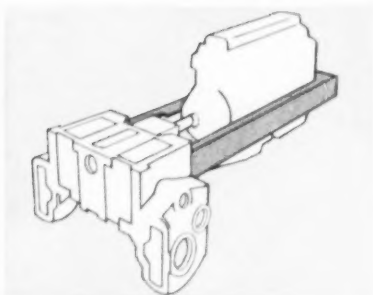
Then he heard a shout behind him,
As the Marines' attack started to go,
Four hands waved high in the air,
Four voices shouted, "Gung Ho!"

Mrs. Pauline R. McCrery



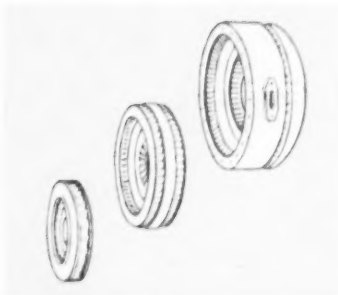
ALLIS-CHALMERS **HD-21**

Engineered to take the **STRAIN**, the **SHOCK**,
and the **GRIND** of Military Service



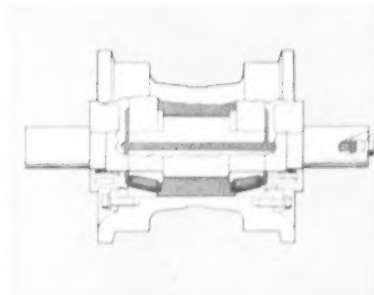
THE STRAIN

The Allis-Chalmers all-steel, Box-A Main Frame soaks up strains . . . does *not* use the engine as a structural member. It allows more efficient equipment mounting, provides excellent weight distribution and makes possible unit construction for unmatched servicing ease.



THE SHOCK

Sudden overloads are common in dozer operations. But hydraulic torque converter cushions shock, protects entire power train. This drive is standard equipment on the HD-21 and has been *proved* on Allis-Chalmers tractors since 1941.



THE GRIND

"Grinding compound" never reaches the truck wheel, support roller, idler and final drive bearings on an Allis-Chalmers tractor. Tapered roller bearings and *Positive Seals* keep dirt and moisture out and hold lubrication in for at least 1,000 hours without lubricating attention.

HD-21

204 net engine hp
Approx. Weight (as illustrated)
51,845 lb

ALLIS-CHALMERS, CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY DIVISION, MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

ALLIS-CHALMERS



To the Touch... To the Taste...

CHESTERFIELD PACKS MORE PLEASURE



*As Jack Webb
will tell you personally
this Thursday nite
on DRAGNET...*

When you smoke, why filter your fun? It's like a steak without the taste . . . like watered-down coffee. Me? I smoke for real. Chesterfield. Try 'em. They give you more of what you're smoking for.



MILD, YET THEY *Satisfy...* THE MOST!

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